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APRIL, 1913

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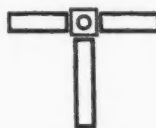
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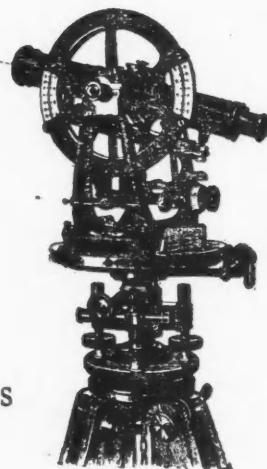
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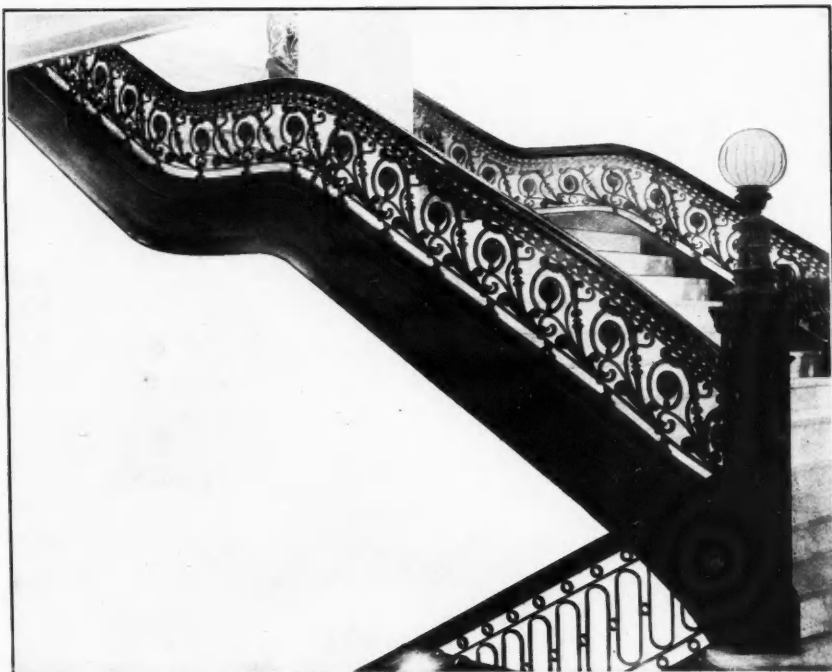
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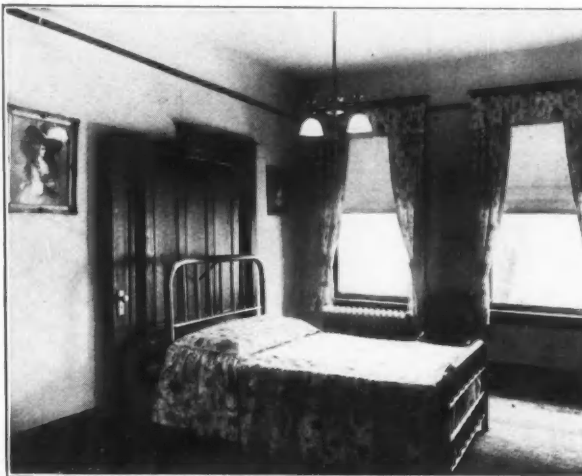
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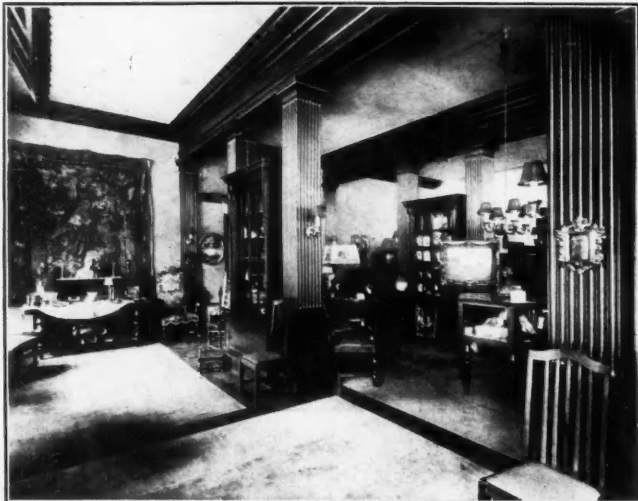
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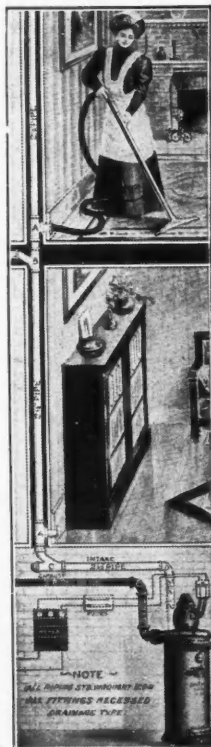
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The Pacific Coast Architect



VOLUME 5

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

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Current Comment

Hope isn't knee-high to hustle.

It's a wise cork that knows its own pop.

If you would get up in the world, climb.

Never hit a man when he's got you down.

Not every man has the face to raise whiskers.

A man may look for work because of idle curiosity.

Push may get a man in, but he isn't always welcome.

Close friends are not the kind we want in time of need.

An ounce of done is worth more than a ton of going to do.

If you utilize the time wasted in waiting, it is not wasted.

A wise man may conceive an idea that any fool can throttle.

Flirt and the world flirts with you; marry and you sit at home.

The chap who keeps hammering away isn't necessarily a knocker.

To acquire a reputation for stinginess a man pays a high price.

The architect of his own fortunes is always planning extensions.

One way to raise the dust is to get busy with the carpet beater.

Should an original idea strike some men it would give them headache.

A lazy man's feet leave their imprint on the path of least resistance.

Success comes from good work oftener than it does from good luck.

You must sprint if you would catch good luck or out-foot the other kind.

People talk a good deal about their principles when they mean their prejudices.

The rolling stone gathers no moss—neither does it have to make an uphill fight.

When some people know their duty they manage to stave it off by asking advice.

No wonder that some children never amount to anything; just look at their parents.

The three degrees in medical treatment—positive, ill; comparative, pill; superlative, bill.

Though a man with money be a bad egg, people seldom take offense until he is broke.

While it is well to make things go as far as possible, we cannot advise stretching the truth.

An additional reason why so many pins are lost is because they are pointed one way and headed another.

Don't be too economical. Many a man has tried to kill two birds with one stone and both birds got away.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

By Charles H. Alden, Secretary

The regular monthly March meeting of the Washington State Chapter was held after a dinner at the College Club, Seattle, Wednesday, March 5. The principal business of the meeting was a presentation of a report of the committee on professional charges and practice, which had been at work preparing a schedule of charges based on the recommendations of the American Institute of Architects, which had been previously adopted by the chapter; the committee's schedule going more into detail in defining special services, covered only in a general manner by the institute's recommendations. After considerable discussion, the schedule submitted by the committee, through its chairman, Mr. Cote, was ordered sent to each chapter member for careful consideration, with the expectation of some final action being taken on it at the next regular meeting.

Chas. H. Bebb, who has been connected with the state's architectural work, acting as advisor in the recent state capitol competition, gave an account of an interview with the Governor during which the question of the employment of a state architect, as proposed by Governor Lister, was discussed. This matter was referred by the chapter to the legislative committee.

By request of the members, the secretary, Chas. H. Alden, who had recently returned from San Francisco, after attending a meeting of the San Francisco chapter, gave a brief account of the meeting, the work of the Southern organization in general, and that of the civic center commission of San Francisco. Several photographs and drawings were exhibited, illustrating the present development of the civic center project and of the Panama-Pacific Exposition group.

Minor Points for a City Beautiful

In continuing the plans for a City Beautiful, there are certain minor matters which should never be lost sight of, because they are highly important. A few may here be enumerated. In the Spring the property owner should see to it that his premises are cleaned up. Old tin cans and other accumulations of the Winter should be removed, not only for sanitary reasons but for the sake of appearances. Weeds should be pulled up, lawns neatly trimmed and the earth in the flower beds spaded and raked. A coat or two of fresh paint adds wonderfully to the looks of things and helps to preserve buildings. To accomplish the proper effect, such work about one's premises should be constant and continuous, rather than spasmodic. Finally one's pride in the looks of things becomes a matter of habit and adds real value to property. Then, again, take a city like Portland, for example, with a population of upwards of 300,000 people, many of whom own their homes. Suppose each one kept up their property along the lines suggested, imagine what a tremendous impression for good it would make upon the minds of newcomers, all of which would redound to the benefit of the city.

Besides, if there is any truth in the adage that all men are born free and equal, how is it that one artist gets his picture hung in the salon and another gets his in the rogue's gallery?

Convention and Exhibition of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Portland Architectural Club

The local architects are giving a great deal of time and attention to the plans under way for the success of the third convention of the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast, which is to be held in Portland June 9, 10 and 11.

During the convention held in Los Angeles last year the following officers were elected: president, Ellis F. Lawrence, Portland; vice-president, John Bakewell, San Francisco; Secretary, M. H. Whitehouse, Portland; treasurer, Myron Hunt, Los Angeles.

Great plans are being made also for the entertainment of the different delegations from the Coast cities.

From June 2 to 21 inclusive, the Portland Architectural Club will hold its fifth exhibition jointly with the League, which is a customary thing wherever the League convention is held. For this purpose, the Lipman & Wolfe Company have kindly offered the use of their eighth floor and have assured us that they will do everything in their power to aid us in making it a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." It will be the earnest endeavor of all concerned in this great undertaking to present for inspection the most complete collection of architectural and decorative work ever seen in the West.

All correspondence relative to the exhibit should be addressed to the Exhibition Committee, 247 1-2 Stark street.

The members of the exhibition committee are A. E. DOYLE, Chairman, EDGAR M. LAZARUS, A. F. MENKE, F. WEBER, FRANK LOGAN, MARTIN SCHACHT, DAVID C. LEWIS, M'DONALD MAYER, JOSEPH JACOBBERGER, D. L. WILLIAMS, JOHN WILSON, H. A. WHITNEY, ELLIS F. LAWRENCE, LEWIS E. MACOMBER, W. G. HOLFORD, FOLGER JOHNSON, M. H. WHITEHOUSE, H. GOODWIN BECKWITH, Manager and Treasurer.

Architects Favor House Bill No. 372

The manifestly unjust methods for selecting architects for public buildings hitherto prevailing, led to the introduction before the recent session of the Oregon Legislature of house bill No. 372. It was presented at the instance of the Oregon Chapter of the A. I. A. Reviewing the purposes of the bill, Architect D. L. Williams, of Portland, is thus quoted:

"Architects invest thousands of dollars in competitions for public buildings out of which they get nothing. We want a plan by which the architect will know the exact terms of the contract, by which every contestant will be given even breaks on information, given out, which provides that the contract must be awarded to the winning architect and which provides that all drawings not used, be returned.

"Other provisions of the bill are that the programme for competition must be prepared by competent professional advisers, that public notice of the competition be given, that the name of the architect who has custody of the drawings be made known to the competitors, that the designs be limited to one and that highly colored perspectives be not accepted or allowed."

OUTLINE OF PLAN TO LIMIT HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

By D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD.
(In The Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

A number of tall buildings have recently been erected in Philadelphia, several others are now under construction and still others are being projected. Are we to allow this tendency to continue or shall we resolutely face the problem of height restriction, and determine that the time has arrived when we must call a halt on our perpendicular expansion and confine ourselves to a normal lateral growth?

Such high buildings as we have had until recently have been comparatively few. Those just completed and now under way add materially to the number.

* * * * *

In the face of these conditions and in view of the erection of a projected 15-story apartment house on the south side of Rittenhouse Square, heretofore given up exclusively to abodes of moderate height, it is not a matter of surprise that a bill to regulate the height of buildings is being prepared for submission to the state Legislature.

The purpose of this article is not to make a plea for the entire abolition of the skyscrapers, but merely for their restriction to such an extent that in locating these tall buildings a perfect economic balance shall be obtained. And when all other considerations have been taken into account the skyline will also have been improved. Instead of the impression now created of the uplifted arms of a crushed and stifled conglomeration of buildings appealing to the heavens for more light and air, we should return to the once simple dignity of the occasional spire or tower arresting the eye of the spectator and pointing his thoughts upward.

It has recently been said that the height of the architectural giraffe is limited only by the capacity of the elevator equipment and the pressure on the earth, but it seems to me that the limit will have been reached long before that, when the pressure upon the public patience has reached the crushing point.

* * * * *

In the movement to correct the evils of the skyscraper much has been said about shutting off the light of the heavens and circumscribing the air of the streets. This "canyonizing" of the streets is rapidly being accomplished, and its baleful results are beginning to assert themselves. It is known that existing drains and sewers are becoming totally inadequate to care for the additional duties imposed upon them in certain sections by the concentration of humanity in tall buildings. Even the possibility of the disasters that may result from the human congestion of some of the streets—in the case, for instance, of an earthquake tremor, an unusual explosion or the complete suspension of either surface or subway traffic—has been pointed out, but without any suggestion of that adequate remedy—the relieving of the streets themselves.

Our modern civic surgeons have made incisions and provided, through subways, additional interior means of circulation, and these same engineers have boldly made diagonal surface or skin-deep cuts through congested districts, but in spite of these our cities are suffering from anemia. They must be given a freer circulation by widening the streets, and the streets must be given more air and sunlight by keeping down the heights of buildings.

Suggestions have been made for restricting the height and area of buildings, as, for instance, the offsetting or "stepping" of the facades with each increase in height.

Such a scheme, while undoubtedly admitting more light and air to the streets below, does not, however, offer any relief to the congestion of the streets, nor does it effectually place a limit on the building height.

The same objection, but in a less degree, would apply to the proposition that, above an established limit of height, a portion of any building may go up in the form of a tower. An absolute limit of height, as has recently been adopted by some of our larger American cities, may be the surest solution of the whole problem, but it is not an ideal one.

The ideal solution will regulate the height of all buildings in a zone or district to the limit best suited to that particular section, and will in turn limit, within such a district itself, the height of each building in proportion to the width of the street or other open space upon which it faces, as was first done in Washington, Boston and most of the European cities.

Needless to say there would be no lack of light and air around the highest building in the world if it could be erected by itself, or if not planted in too close proximity to another like it; if permanent open spaces surround any one of them there can be no objection to any reasonable height.

Since it seems that we must have some high buildings, we must control them. Since we should have wider streets, let us, therefore, make the height of the buildings and the width of the streets interdependent, proportioning one to the other in such a manner that as the high buildings go up on the opposite sides of the street they must be made to keep further apart than the low ones.

In order to accomplish this two-fold result, it is my proposition that the owner of any piece of ground who desires to erect thereon a high building shall be compelled to dedicate to the city a portion of that property facing the street, for which, of course, the city would have to pay. This means that it is but taken over and paid for by the people who will have to use the street, and who will also occupy the building. Any owner who contemplates erecting on any given street a building which by its very size and nature will attract more people and more business to that particular portion of the street than it can reasonably be expected to accommodate, should be made to furnish a somewhat adequate amount of space, or rendezvous, in front of it. This rule now obtains in several of our large cities.

I would, therefore, limit the initial height—that is to say, the maximum height at the present regularly established building line—to one and one-quarter times the width of the street or open space upon which the building faces. This would give on a street 50 feet wide a 62 1-2-foot high building (if erected at the usual building line), which would be equivalent to a six-story building used for residential or office purposes or a five-story light manufacturing establishment.

Any building taller than this initial height should be so set back that the cornice or top of its perpendicular face shall not extend above an imaginary line, which might be called the "building and height line."

Now if this imaginary diagonal be drawn from the curb of any of these streets, assuming the sidewalk to be one-quarter the width of the street, to the top of any building which is the limit of height, above mentioned, at

the normal building line and continued into space, it becomes the line of restriction to which I have referred. It is thus apparent that to go up one must go back. This scheme, therefore forces the entire perpendicular face of the building back from curb in a fixed proportion to each additional story the building may go up, which can be roughly figured upon as a two-foot increase in the width of the sidewalk for each ten-foot story above the initial height. Thus it also reduces the area of every building in proportion to every story in height, and, while it does not absolutely prohibit high buildings, the loss of space entailed by this ever-increasing reduction (on a street of average width) will most effectually discourage their erection. To put it in another way, the owner would have to give about two feet of sidewalk to the city for every extra story of its sky he occupied.

As each low building gives way to a higher one, some in five years from now, some in ten, some in thirty, the higher buildings will go back to take their places among their neighbors on the new line of progress, and *ipso facto*, we shall have the wider streets where wider streets are needed.

It is obvious also that this process of evolution could be taking place in different parts of the same street at the same time. Thus the least used part of the street under prevailing local conditions might remain comparatively narrow, while another portion would become built up and wider automatically.

This is only beginning today to care for the future. And if, for instance, the possibly irregular cornice line or uneven frontage line be deemed objectionable from an esthetic or administrative standpoint, it need be borne with by one generation only as a concession to the requirements of the next.

We have had an illustration of this right here in Philadelphia, where the widening process has been going on in Chestnut, Walnut and Arch streets, under compulsion of city ordinances for many years past.

While this is being agitated here and a committee is just being created to consider the feasibility of making similar recommendations in New York, the meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects tomorrow night, at which the subject for discussion is to be "The Regulation of Building Heights," will be a most timely one. R. Clipston Sturgis, vice-president of the American Institute of Architects and president of the Boston Society of Architects, will be the principal speaker, and many prominent persons, including officials of this city and others, have been asked to take part in the discussion which will follow.

Heights of Buildings in Other Cities

In the past few years many of our cities have adopted limits of height for buildings. These cities and their limits are:

Baltimore.—Fireproof buildings limited to 175 feet, and non-fireproof buildings to 85 feet.

Scranton, Pa.—All buildings limited to 125 feet.

Boston.—Two and a half times the width of the street; maximum 125 feet.

Buffalo, N. Y.—No greater height than four times the average of least horizontal dimensions of the building.

Chicago.—Until September, 1911, maximum 260 feet; then absolute limit of 200 feet.

New Orleans.—The height at the street line shall not exceed two and a half times the width of the widest street

which the building faces, but any portion of the building setting back from the street may be increased in height up to two and a half times the distance from the face of such offset to the property line at the opposite side of the nearest street.

Cleveland.—Two and a half times the width of the street, with maximum of 200 feet. Recesses or set-backs to be counted as added to width of street.

Indianapolis.—No regulations as to height of fireproof buildings, except on Monument Place, which is regulated by state law, where no building shall be over 86 feet.

Jersey City.—No building or structure except a church spire, shall exceed in height two and one-half times the width of the widest street upon which it stands.

Los Angeles.—Limit of 150 feet is fixed by city charter. This applies to Class A steel frame buildings. City ordinance fixes the limit of height at 133 feet for reinforced concrete Class A structures.

Paterson, N. J.—Warehouses and stores must not exceed 100 feet in height.

Denver.—Buildings not to exceed 12 stories. Those more than 125 feet to be fireproof.

Portland, Or.—Code of 1911: "No building or other structure hereafter erected, except church spire, shot tower, water tower or smokestack, shall be of a height exceeding 160 feet."

Newark, N. J.—No building shall exceed 200 feet, but if to be used as warehouses or stores for storage or sale of merchandise, shall not exceed 150 feet.

St. Louis.—On streets less than 60 feet, two and a half times the width—maximum 150 feet—except hotels, which are limited arbitrarily to 206 feet. Office buildings may be erected to a height of 250 feet under special conditions.

St. Paul, Minn.—Not more than 20 stories; 250 feet maximum limit.

Tacoma, Wash.—Class A buildings shall not exceed 12 stories or 152 feet if all interior as well as exterior is of fireproof construction, same can be 10 stories, or 200 feet.

Washington, D. C.—In the main the limit is the width of the street plus 20 feet; maximum 130 feet on business streets (160 feet on north side of Pennsylvania avenue), and 85 feet on residence street.

Providence, R. I.—Has height limitation ordinance before council, representing the persistent effort of the local chapter. A. I. A., and Cincinnati, O., is proposing to present ordinance of limitation.

Sea-Shell Windows of the Philippines

Sea shells are used as generally for window panes in the Philippines, and particularly in Manila, as is glass in this country, and the effect of tropical sunlight filtering through the silvery grayness of the shells, softened and gentle, is magnificent. The windows in the main entrance of the Philippine General Hospital, Manila, are probably as fine a modern example of the use of the sea shells as can be obtained. The sea-shell windows may also be seen at their best in the old churches.

Manila alone uses in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 Kapas shells each year for windows. The largest-sized shells will square about three inches. These sell for from \$4 to \$5 per thousand, according to quality. Shells that will form panes of about two square inches sell for anywhere from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand, and are used for ordinary purposes, in dwellings, stores and the like. Tests prove the shell panes to be much stronger than glass.

Where America Lags Architecturally

Edmond Hermann, one of the leading architects of the United States, recently delivered a lecture before the Builders' Exchange of Canton, Ohio, in which he showed where American cities lag architecturally behind those of Europe. He made comparisons that were, on the whole, unfavorable to us, due to the varying construction methods and customs of America and Europe. He said:

"The two main periods through which buildings have to go to a successful end are: first, their 'planning and designing,' and, second, their 'construction and erection.' These two distinct divisions are the same all over the world, but the carrying out of their meaning and purpose is so different from each other in this country and Europe that it pays well to compare them.

"Our first operation, the 'planning and designing,' is done by the owner with the assistance of a professional adviser. The owner describes in general to his adviser a more or less rough image of the future structure and leaves it to him to work out plans and specifications, according to which the 'construction and erection' cannot be done well without having the 'planning and designing' brought to a successful end it is of the utmost importance that the owner solicit a skilful adviser.

"This adviser, which we might call architect, or builder, is supposed to understand, not only the construction of buildings, but ought to be conversant with the laws of states, have knowledge of all the material used in every building to the minutest detail, have a true understanding of the different arts and crafts, and last but not least, he must be trained to harmonize beauty with utility.

"All this knowledge is absolutely necessary to the adviser to give the owner the proper service. Why is it then, that when the adviser is equipped with all the aforementioned knowledge that we do not get the correct results?

"The architects of other nations have to go through a severe training to call themselves architects. If anyone else would undertake to call himself an architect without having the required knowledge he would be liable to prosecution. In our country an architect is in many cases an amateur that has nerve enough to stand up before the people and take advantage of their ignorance and give them services for just a nominal fee that leads the owner into all kinds of trouble, with the final result that the construction of a building is only a makeshift of what it really ought to be.

"The two great institutes of American architects, recognizing these facts, are endeavoring to secure laws which will require every architect to have a license, just the same as licenses are required for doctors, druggists, etc. This only will do away with dilettantism.

"Under 'planning and building' we furthermore have to consider the laws which are made to have the buildings constructed according to certain rules and regulations. These rules embody our experience which we have gained by former accidents and which are preventive measures.

"Our second operation, 'the construction and erection,' is just the same as transferring theory into practice. The plans are turned over to the building contractor with the intention to have him carry out the ideas as laid down on paper. In very few cities of our country plans must be submitted to some building department for approval.

"In smaller cities there are no authorities to look after this matter, and the submittance for approval, as we, for instance, have in our city, is nothing more than a joke. In Germany, every plan, whether it is a new building, or a

small addition to any dwelling house, or even a stable, must be submitted for approval to the authorities. In every county a learned architect is standing at the head of a department. This architect is called district inspector.

"The materials used in the construction of buildings in Germany are the same materials which we use here. The main difference is that the work is done in a more substantial way, and that it is the endeavor of every owner and builder to build houses that last and will pay better interest in the long run, instead of trying to break records every time a new structure is to be erected.

"In large cities the height of buildings is limited in proportion to the width of the street, and so it is that long streets show you all the buildings of the same height, which we call sky-line. This sky-line would be monotonous to look at, but the roofs are constructed under all kinds of angles and are ornamented with dormers, towers, etc., and so relieve the monotony of this sky-line. The main cornice of every house, when it is constructed of wood, must be protected with metal about five feet away from the adjoining building on either side to prevent the spreading of fire over to the neighbor's cornice. Every roof must be provided with plank gangs for inspection of the chimneys, which are regularly cleaned by licensed chimney sweepers, as all the ovens, stoves, kitchen ranges, etc., are heated by coal or wood, which necessitates a cleaning out of the chimney flues to avoid clogging up."

In every leading country in Europe the same street regulations are enforced in all building construction. My experience and observation abroad convinces me that we in this country are a long way behind Europe in the matter of regulating and enforcing our regulations in all building construction.

Kind Words for Craftsmen

In an address just given by Dudley McGrath, a well-known architect of Brooklyn, before the Architectural Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., being one of a series of lectures arranged by the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., on subjects pertinent to architecture and building, he added this to his practical remarks concerning superintendence:

"In performing your work, whenever it is possible to do so, compliment the workman or contractor upon the work being done. We all like to hear nice things said about ourselves and one who only finds fault and never anything to commend is much disliked. You will find that by kind words, when it is possible to give them, you will, in the long run, obtain much the better results."

An Odd Building

Two stories high, 94 feet long and six feet wide, of steel construction, the premises to be erected at 2-4-6 Pender street west as stores and rooms for Sam Kee, will, when completed, form one of the most peculiar buildings in the whole Dominion. When Pender street was widened a slice was cut off the north side of the buildings. The latter were then shored up with props. So narrow is the building that the architect, Mr. Kennerly Bryan, has found it necessary, in order to make a turn in the stairway, to come six inches outside the building at the upper story. The estimated cost is \$8000, and only steel construction was regarded as sufficiently strong for the purpose.

The Profession of Architecture

Professor Reginald Bloomfield, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in a recent address had some interesting things to say on the subject of the position of the architect as a professional man.

"This subject," he declared, "has given ground for a good deal of anxious consideration in the last year or two.

"Adverse verdicts have been given in the courts which appear to saddle us with unfair and impossible responsibilities, and there can be no doubt that the position of a practicing architect today is more difficult than it was forty years ago. He is expected to know a great deal more, and to do a great deal more for his money, than was expected of his predecessors in the halcyon days of the seventies.

"Applied science has developed so fast and in so many directions that it is impossible for an architect to keep pace with every branch of it; and, beside all this, he has his own art to master. For, when all is said and done, the first business of an architect—that which differentiates him from other men—is his power and knowledge of design; and that, in the chaos of modern styles and the kaleidoscope of fashion, is not less, but more, difficult to acquire now than it was 150 years ago, when everybody worked in one manner as a matter of course, and every builder knew the Orders.

"And it is more difficult than it was fifty or sixty years ago, when hygiene was a negligible quantity, electricity as a commercial power unknown, and the builder was a man who really knew something of the practice of building. At the same time, I think there has been an unnecessary scare in this matter. We architects have, and always have had, our responsibilities to our clients, and, provided an architect knows his business, watches his work, and takes due care of his client's interests, I do not think his position is one of greater danger than that of other professional men.

"The pressure of competition is keener than it used to be, and the standard of attainment is higher; but this is due, in the one case, to causes beyond our control, in the other to our own efforts; and what we have to do is, on our part, to qualify ourselves for our responsibilities, and to stimulate in the public a more intelligent appreciation of the services than an architect can and ought to render.

"If the public understood that an architect is an individual with the necessary limits of an individual, and not merely a wholesale entrepreneur on the one hand, or a building policeman on the other, there would be less of the regrettable misunderstandings that sometimes occur in the practice of architecture; but architects should not forget that the only effective passport to the appreciation of the public is the merit of their own personal work, and that if the profession of architecture is to receive a higher recognition in the state than it obtains at present, it can only do so by insuring a high standard of education and attainment among its individual members."

Building Up Trade

If you've got a specialty that will commend itself to builders, make a contract for space and start right in and talk about that specialty. Dwell on its good points, point out its advantages over similar devices, set forth its dominant qualities. And keep right on, week after week talking about it. If you don't book orders we'll bet you a big red pippin that there is either something better on the market or your specialty isn't worth a kopeck no way.

The Old Gives Way to the New

The building activity in the business section of Portland is particularly noticeable. For several years it has been steadily gaining, and is now more vigorous than ever. Old, ramshackle buildings, good enough in their day and generation for all practical purposes, do not answer, in this modern age. Ground values have increased, and aside from the fact of their out-of-date appearance, rentals no longer represent a proper percentage return on the investment. The laws of necessity and demand required that they should give way to structures demanded in this age. This has sealed the doom of many old-time structures, and their owners have generally become cognizant of the march of events and have torn them away. The process of elimination still continues and will do so until there will not remain a single one of the old landmarks of the past.

But this weeding out process has been greatly accelerated by the action of the City Building Inspector's Department. Acting under the authority of the Building Code, Building Inspector Plummer and his corps of assistants have made rigid inspections of about 200 modern buildings in the fire limits recently. They have discovered that fully one-half have deteriorated to an extent of more than 40 per cent, bringing about condemnation. "Improvements" that could not pass the official inspection and which were not those prescribed by law, have brought about the doom of these ancient structures. These will be razed within a reasonable time, and on their sites will appear modern structures.

To Limit Height of Buildings

The Portland Building Code Revision Committee has decided that hereafter only absolutely fire-proof buildings of most modern construction, without woodwork, that used for handrails only excepted, can be erected in this city to a height of 15 stories, or 200 feet. The limit of 12 stories, or 160 feet, is placed on steel-frame, fire-proof buildings, carrying wooden doors and window casings. Reinforced concrete buildings may reach 10 stories, or 140 feet.

Those recommendations for amendment to the Building Code were laid recently before the City Council. The committee comprises men who are representative of every element in Portland allied to building interests, appointed by Mayor Rushlight.

The opinion of Robert H. Strong, manager of the Corbett estate, said an unrestricted high building craze would result injuriously to the best interests of the city, should a campaign of competitive building get under way. It is the belief of Building Inspector Plummer that the restriction in height to 160 feet, or about two and one-half times the width of streets, is a reasonable one.

Getting To The Front

The many Portland friends of Louis Rosenberg, formerly of this city, now attending the Massachusetts School of Technology, Boston, are glad to learn that he is still forging ahead. Out of 112 competitors in the first preliminary for the Paris Prize, Mr. Rosenberg was placed fifth. April 5 he competed in the second preliminary, which was a 24-hour, en-loge sketch. There were 15 men selected from previous work in addition to the five chosen at this first preliminary. From the second preliminary five men will be picked for the final. The winner will be sent to Paris for two and one-half years. Mr. Rosenberg expects to visit Portland this Summer.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., December, 1912

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor of presenting to you Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, representing the National Fire Protection Association, who will give us a talk on the proper co-operation between the architects and the association which he represents.

(Proper Co-operation Between the Architects and the National Fire Protection Association, by Franklin H. Wentworth.)

I shall not consume many of the minutes of the available half hour in which I am privileged to talk to you by any specific quotations of statistics, but we cannot really approach this subject as it ought to be approached without knowing its proportions. I wish, therefore, to give you just one or two contrasts, to indicate the magnitude of the problem which we face.

The United States Government, Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recent report, says the average annual per capita fire loss in six European countries is thirty-three cents, while the average annual per capita fire loss in the United States is nearly three dollars.

Glasgow averages in fire loss \$325,000 a year. Boston, smaller than Glasgow, averages two millions annually. Berlin's average fire loss is \$175,000 annually. Chicago, of the same size as Berlin, averages five millions. Berlin's fire department costs her \$300,000 a year. Chicago's fire department costs her three millions. These contrasts are sufficiently startling, and they are not typical merely of the cities which I have mentioned; they are typical of this entire country of ours.

What is it that influences us as a people—that precipitates or permits this tremendous contrast in national housekeeping—for that is all it is?

It is psychological with us. We have been born and bred in a country of unlimited resources and that has bred in us a certain profligacy regarding these resources. Only within the last two or three years has the United States Government given any attention whatever to the conservation of those natural resources still remaining to us.

When our forefathers settled the New England coast they had to cut down and burn beautiful standing pine in order to get at the land to till it. That bred in them, and has continued in us, a feeling that our supply of timber was unlimited—consequently we have never thought of conserving timber. Go out across the country, as I did last year, through Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota; you will see thousands and thousands of acres of stump land, land off of which the timber has been cut for forty or fifty years, with no thought whatever of reforestation. If you go on to the Northwest, Oregon and Washington, you will find they are doing the same thing; cutting off the timber; they can hardly be prevailed upon to protect it from the forest fires that ravage it almost annually.

Now, that is psychological and that is the reason we have given no attention to these enormous figures of the fire waste, because it has seemed easier to us to build, burn and build again than to adopt those methods of building long ago adopted by the more prudent countries of Europe.

Now, the approach to this problem as we made it nearly twenty years ago was an interesting approach because it showed what we still have to contend with in the minds of the people. Twenty years ago the fire waste in New England was disastrous. The fire waste in certain

classes of property was so great that the insurance companies began to decline to insure them at any rate which might be offered. That precipitated an investigation. A little body of engineers got together to inquire into the cause of this disastrous fire waste. They got the statistics from a number of fire insurance companies and they found that most of these fires could be traced to some specific cause. It might be a little glue pot in a shoe factory; it might be the picker room of a cotton mill. There was some little fire using process in the course of manufacture to which sixty per cent of these disastrous fires, which usually consumed the whole factory, could be traced.

It occurred to these engineers that it was not a difficult thing to segregate this special hazard, whatever it might be; enclose it in a fire-proof room and equip that room with fire-extinguishing apparatus so that fire might be quenched at its inception.

Then they turned to floor area, which in many of these factories was much too great, acres of floor space full of combustible, inflammable materials, especially in a textile factory, so that when a fire occurred in any part of it, it would sweep over this great area and no fire department on earth could hope to cope with it. Therefore they erected across those factories fire walls at certain intervals, dividing them up into fire sections. Stairways were open from basement to roof, elevator walls were open, there were belt openings in the floor anywhere they wanted them; so when a fire occurred on any floor it would have the advantage of a draft to the roof. A wretched condition indeed.

The committee recommended that the elevator wells be stopped off; that the stairways be enclosed, and that the belts be run in towers, taking off the power through small apertures on each floor. The segregation of the special hazard that did the most mischief; dividing up floor areas; sealing up vertical openings so that fire would have to be fought only in the section in which it originated or on the floor on which it originated; are such simple ideas of engineering—such kindergarten ideas—that one stands amazed that they had not been put into operation long before.

But it was because it was psychological; because no one had assumed any responsibility for fire waste. It was assumed no one was interested in checking fire waste except insurance companies! So this tremendous fire waste grew and grew until insurance capital itself refused to bear the load, and that precipitated this investigation.

Immediately these simple engineering suggestions were put in operation, the fire waste began to be checked. It was as if theretofore—fire had been considered an act of God, with which it was impious to interfere, and no one had assumed the responsibility!

You know the story Charles Lamb tells of how they first began to eat roast pig in China. I don't know why they kept pigs in China before they ate them (unless to annoy the neighbors!) but they evidently did. He tells the story of a Chinese country house being burned and pigs being roasted inside it. The son came home and poked around in the debris and got his fingers in roast pig and licked them. He "allowed" it was good, as they say out West, and passed a piece over the fence to a neighbor, and to his father when he came home, and to

his brother when he came home, and soon it was echoed throughout China that roast pig was a wonderful delicacy, that no one had known anything about. Lamb says in two or three months country houses began to burn all over China!

Then a man with a larger brain than the others conceived the idea that it wasn't necessary to burn a whole country house to have roast pig; that ovens and other things might be devised.

It was the application of that kind of keen and cutting intelligence in New England that began to reduce the disgraceful fire waste. They began segregating the hazards, and dividing floor areas and stopping off floor openings. It soon became clear to this little band of engineers who took up the work that there were no fire prevention standards in this country for anything. Twenty years ago there was no electrical code; anybody could put wires anyway he pleased and fires began to result. There were no standards for hose couplings, so that when one burning city was appealed to by another and it would go over there with its engines, it couldn't couple its hose to the couplings of the neighboring city. The hose men had never made any attempt to standardize the hose couplings. I heard the other day of a city in Indiana that had a fire and couldn't couple its hose to its own hydrants!

We have standardized those couplings; standardized fire hose and other apparatus, fire doors, fire windows, automatic extinguishers, and so on. Gasoline and gas-using devices, acetylene gas devices, all these things affecting fire hazard and affecting fire protection, have been standardized.

That little meeting held in New England about 20 years ago of the National Fire Protection Association—which now numbers some three thousand associate and one hundred active members, of which the American Institute of Architects is one—has been responsible for these things. Our committees sit all the time, take cognizance of developments in the electrical industry, developments in all lines of industry, which it must do, naturally, because development in invention and science has been so rapid for the last 25 years that these committees must be alert continually to take up every new development, especially electrical development.

This work was sedulously kept up for 15 years and then one day, at our annual meeting, one of our members arose and called our attention to the fact that while we had been meeting for 15 years and making these standards for checking the fire waste, the fire waste had gone on increasing in geometrical progression! "We are not checking the fire waste," he said, "Why pour our lives into this work when it is coming to nothing?" You see it was psychological with us, too; our vision had been limited. But that speech jarred us into a larger realization of our responsibilities. We saw that not only must we continue to make these standards and offer them to the people as we do, but we must attempt to teach the people to adopt them—and that was a big enough job for anybody!

We had two hundred dollars in the treasury with which to educate the American people. (Laughter.) We thought that we would spend it all in one splash, so we got out a beautiful bulletin, the most impressive bulletin anyone ever wrote, I am sure, and sent it to every newspaper from Maine to California—and it went into editorial waste-baskets from Maine to California. The newspapers didn't know any more about the fire waste than the ordinary citizen. It was a new idea. Nobody had thought of fire prevention.

We were somewhat discouraged, because we looked to the newspapers to make public opinion—and sometimes they do! The Boston *Herald* came to our rescue. Mr. Buxton, the editor of the Sunday *Herald*, sent down to our office and said, "I am amazed at these figures you present. If you will get us up an article for the Sunday *Herald* we will give you a whole page in this matter. We think it of sufficient public importance to set it out in that way." So we got up this page for Mr. Buxton. He had his staff artist surround it with flames and firemen carrying babies out of four-story windows. You know what a staff artist can do when he sets out to make something impressive! That is the kind of a page the *Herald* printed, and it did impress the other newspapers of the country.

You have a Committee on Public Education and they will collide with this same thing. The papers will assume that because you are architects the public isn't interested in what you are doing. They thought, because we were engineers, that nobody cared about us. I think if two editors did read our bulletin—I don't think they did, but if they did, those few concluded it was an advance notice of some fire extinguisher advertisement! I know they never suspected we were a body of men innocently trying to do some good in our day and generation.

But they copied this matter from the *Herald* and we got press clippings, and we wrote the editors complimenting them upon their intelligence in seeing the importance of this matter, and we received very gracious replies from most of them saying they would be glad to co-operate in the work we were doing.

So we began our press bureau. We got about 40 newspapers out of that article in the *Herald*, because the exchanges read it where they would not read our original stuff; and gradually in the last three years since we have been doing this public educational work we have added papers, so that now we have about 150 daily newspapers that get all our bulletins and magazines, and reprint them frequently, and send out in their own cities and have examinations made of fire hazard conditions, and print editorials thereon. So we have got going in that way.

We then began a campaign for the adoption of fire prevention days. The states are doing that all over the country; about thirty states now have regular fire prevention days—usually adopting the date of the Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco or Atlanta conflagrations. Even in Canada they are doing that, following the Toronto fire.

We are also getting fire marshals appointed and thus the states themselves are inquiring into the causes of fires. That is educational and things do not appear to be so hopeless now—we have been pegging along at this three years—as it did when we first began.

We thought we would make an attack on the insane 4th of July. By the morning of the 4th, the horses of the fire departments all over the country were exhausted running to fires caused by fire-crackers on the night of the 3rd, so that if a big conflagration should come they couldn't fight it—the horses and men would be worn out. We got out a bulletin declaring against the cannon-cracker and the toy pistol; we pictured the horrors that always follow the Fourth, and sent it to all our members. They took it to the city councils and introduced ordinances—and they didn't pass, because the small boy was loaded up with fire-crackers and the merchants were loaded up with stocks, and they didn't want to be disturbed.

To be concluded in May Number



Residence of H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio



Residence of H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon





Living Room
Residence, H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio



Staircase and Entrance Hall
Residence, H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio



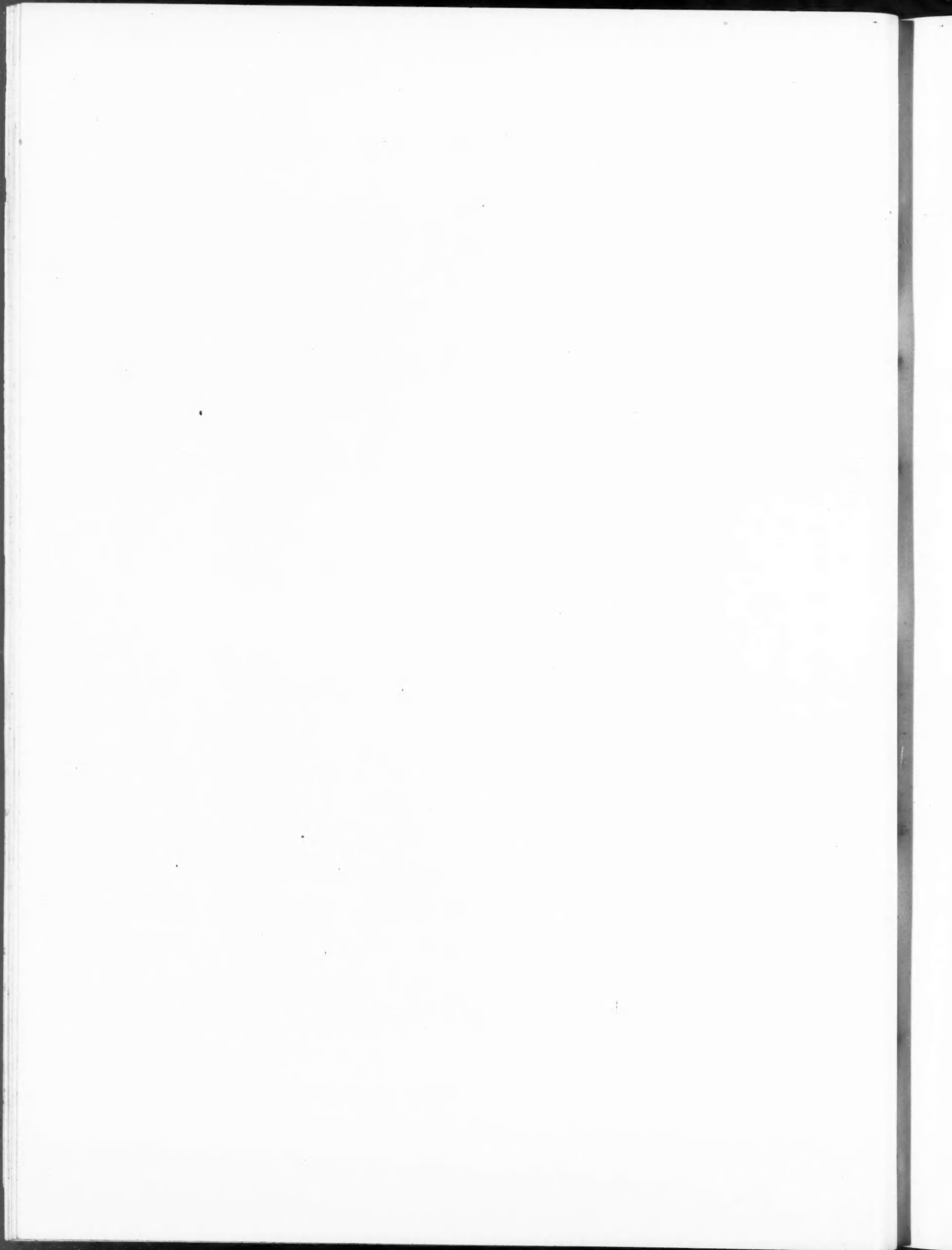
Dining Room
Residence, H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

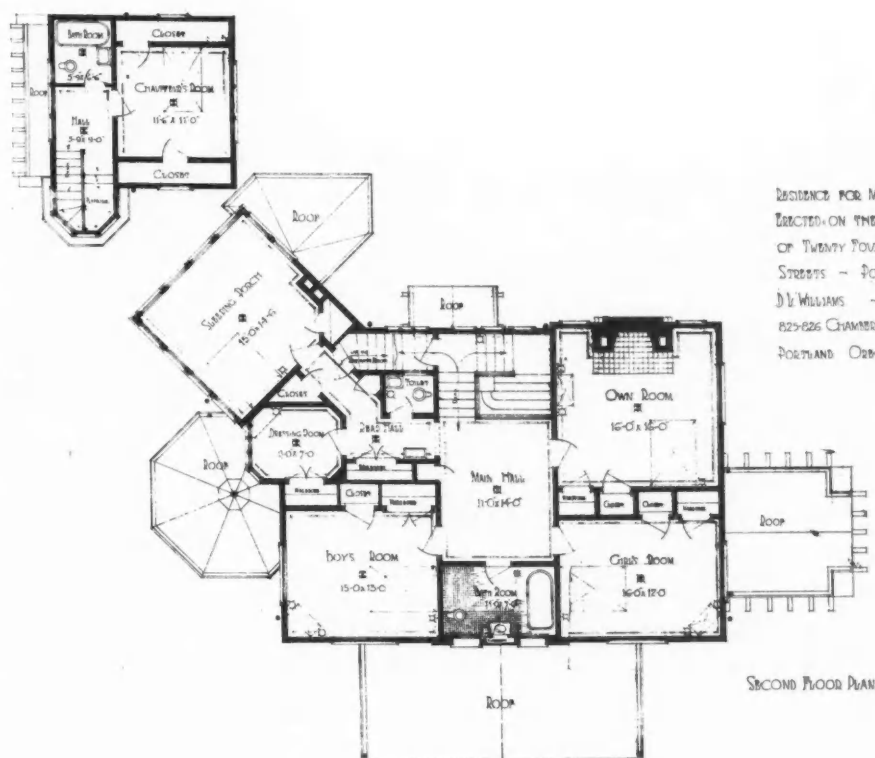
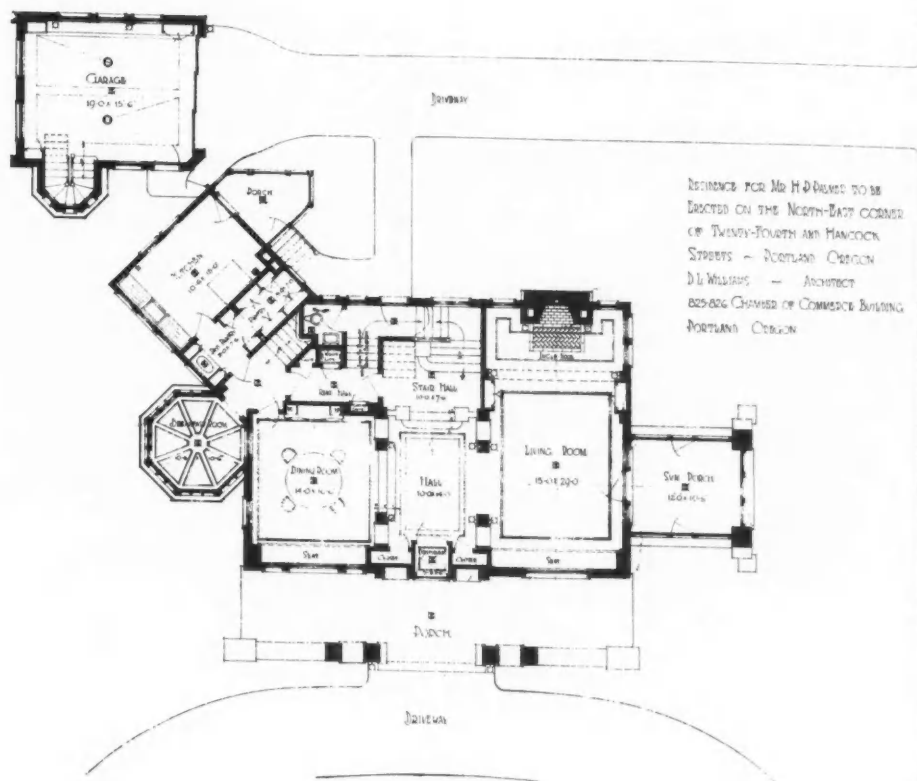
Photo by Angelus Studio



Ingle Nook
Residence, H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio





Floor Plans
Residence, H. P. Palmer
D. L. Williams, Architect, Portland, Oregon

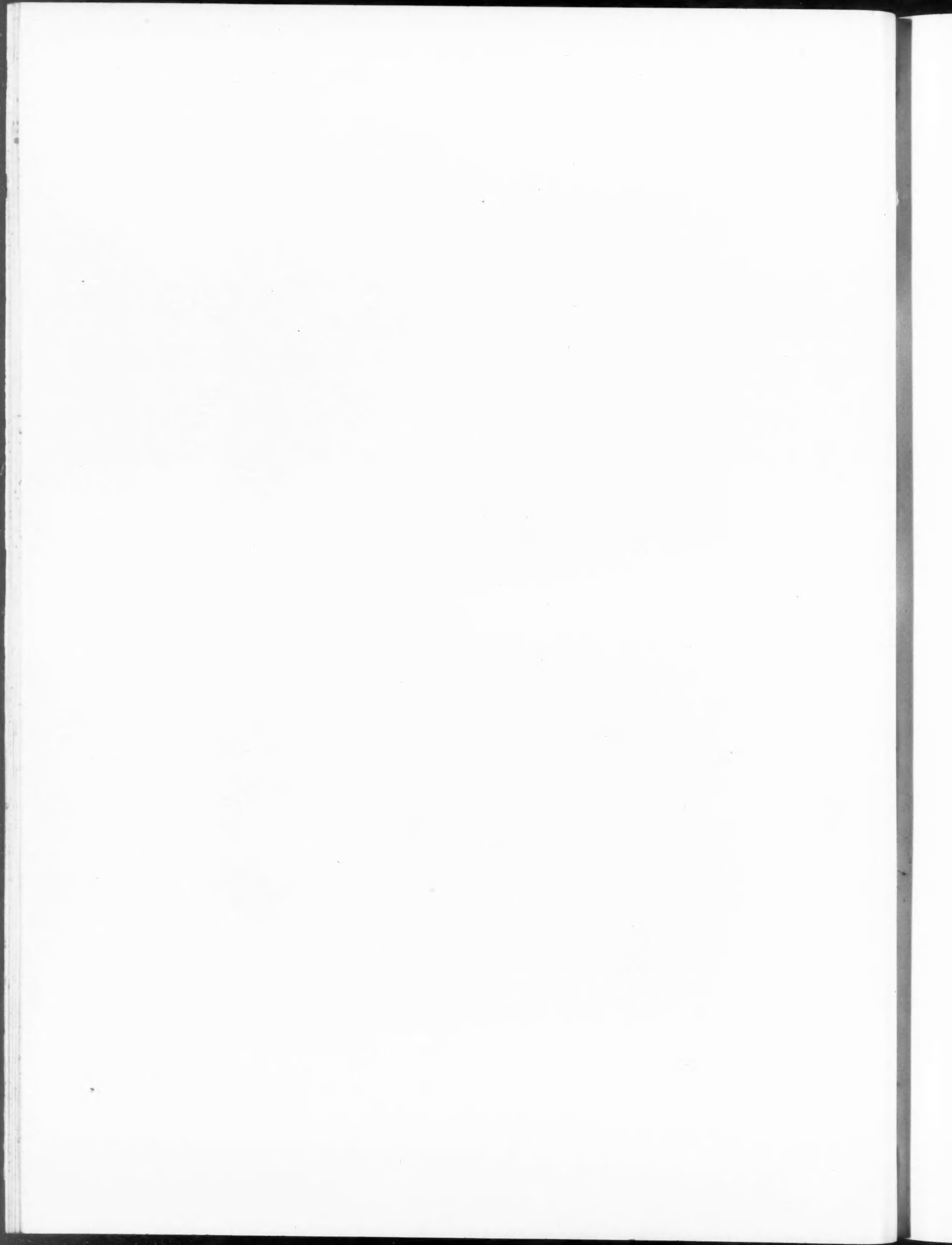


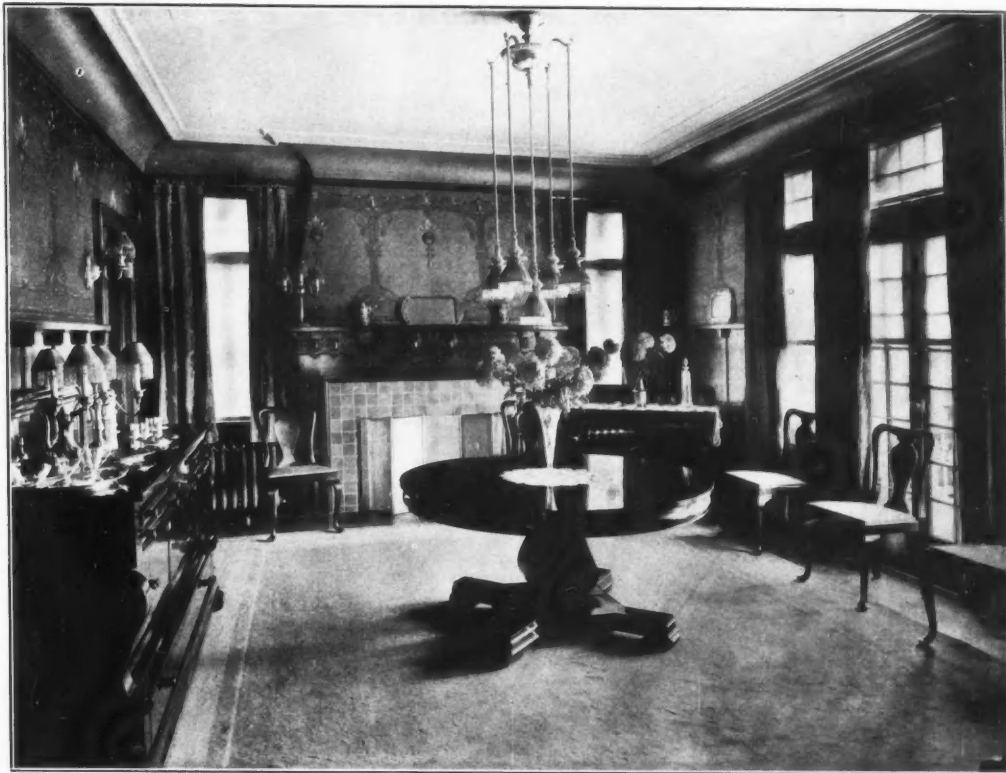


Residence of Walter B. Honeyman Photo by Angelus Studio
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland, Oregon



Library Photo by Angelus Studio
Residence of Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland, Oregon





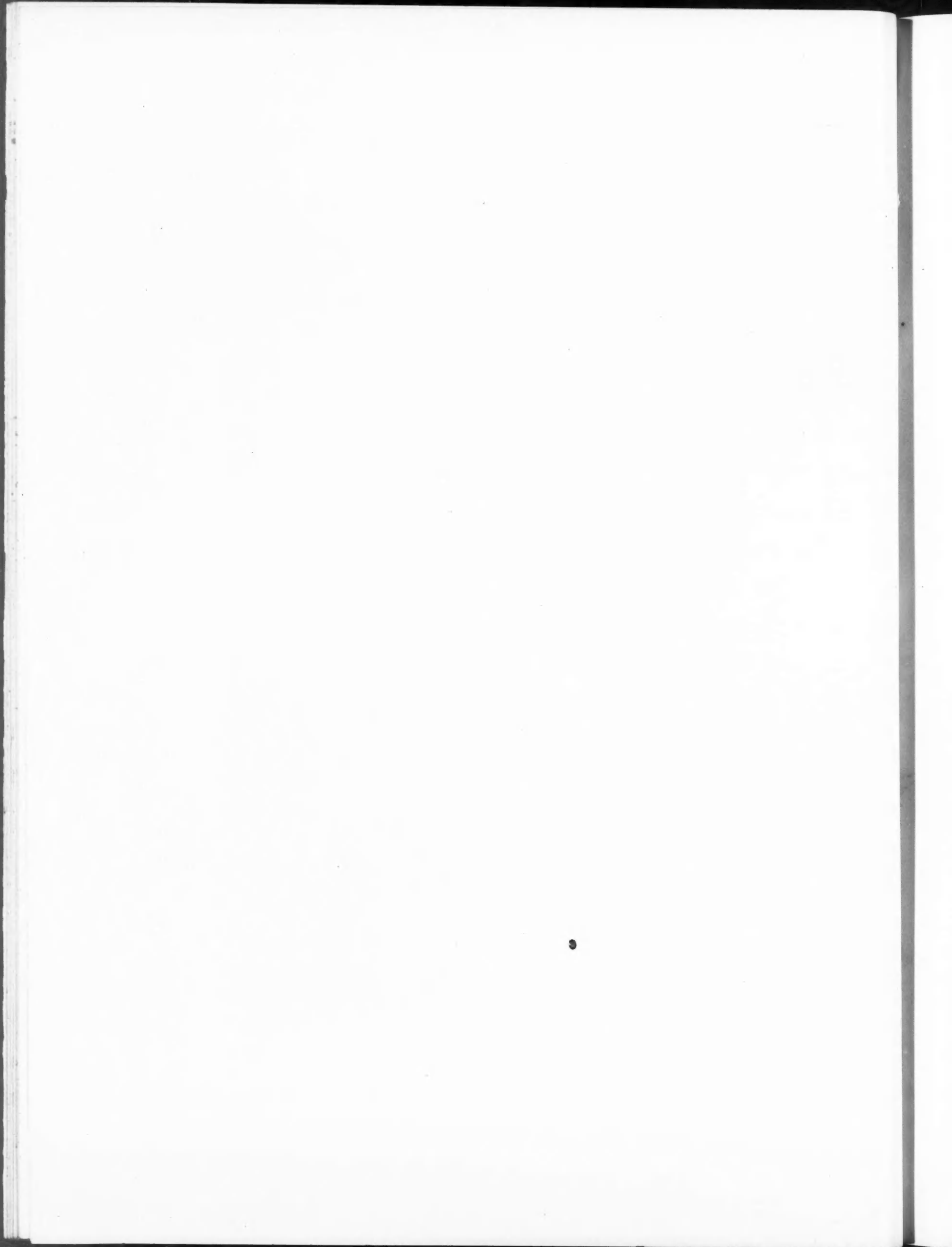
Dining Room
Residence, Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland, Oregon

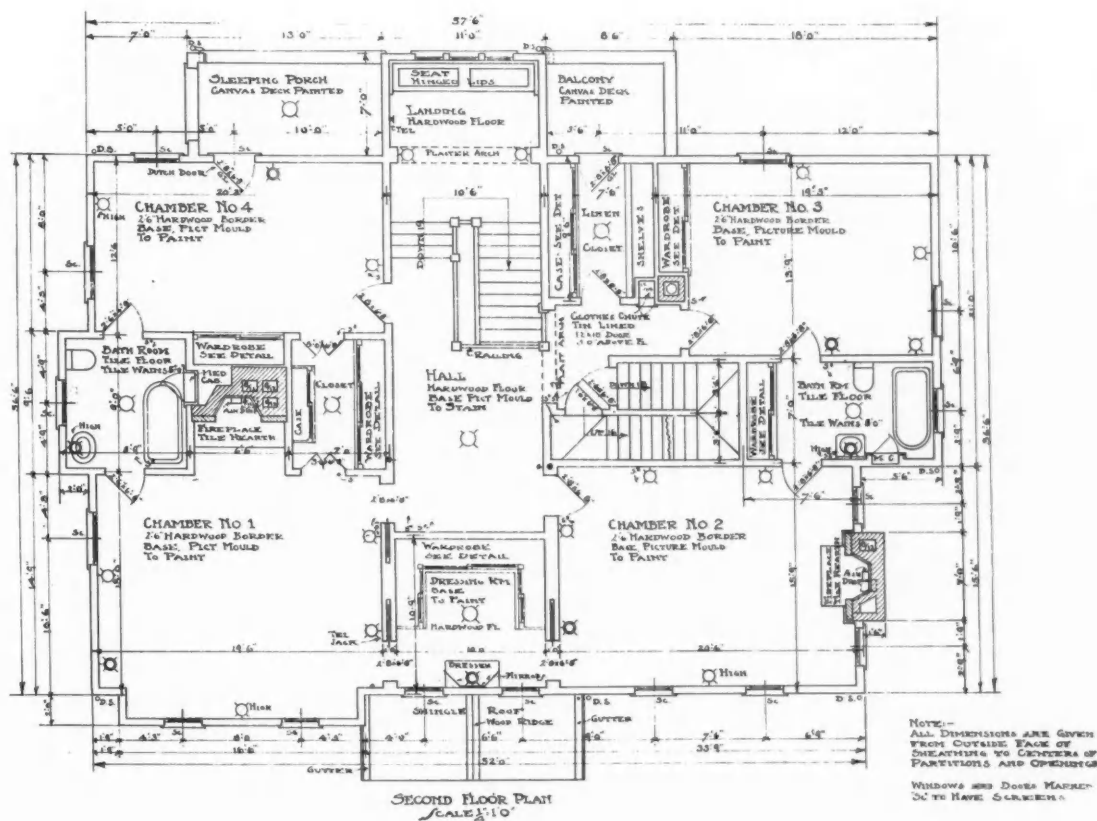
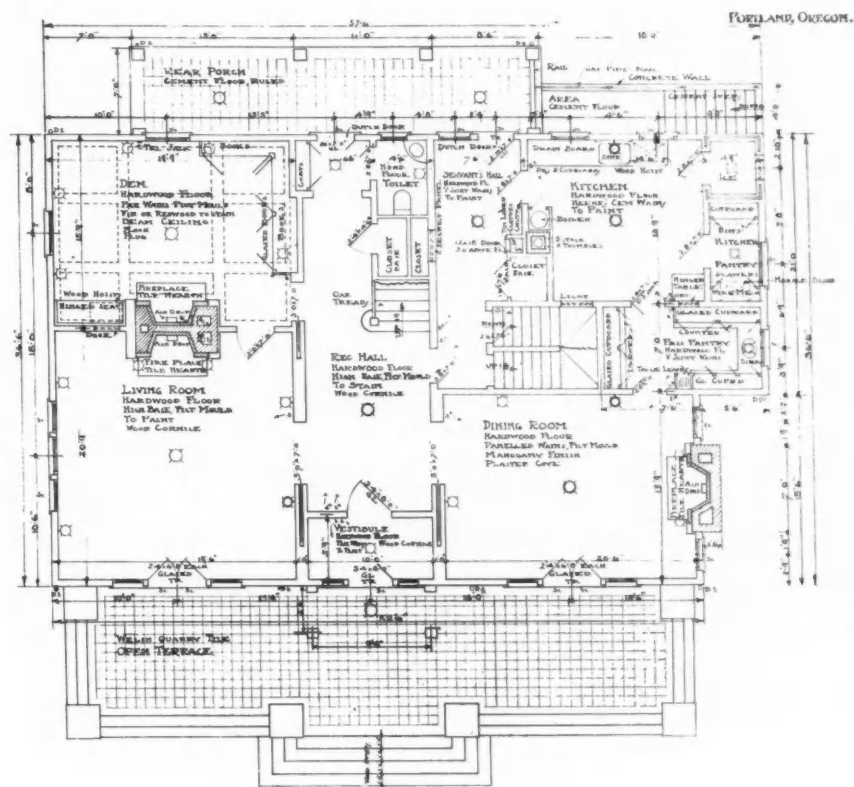
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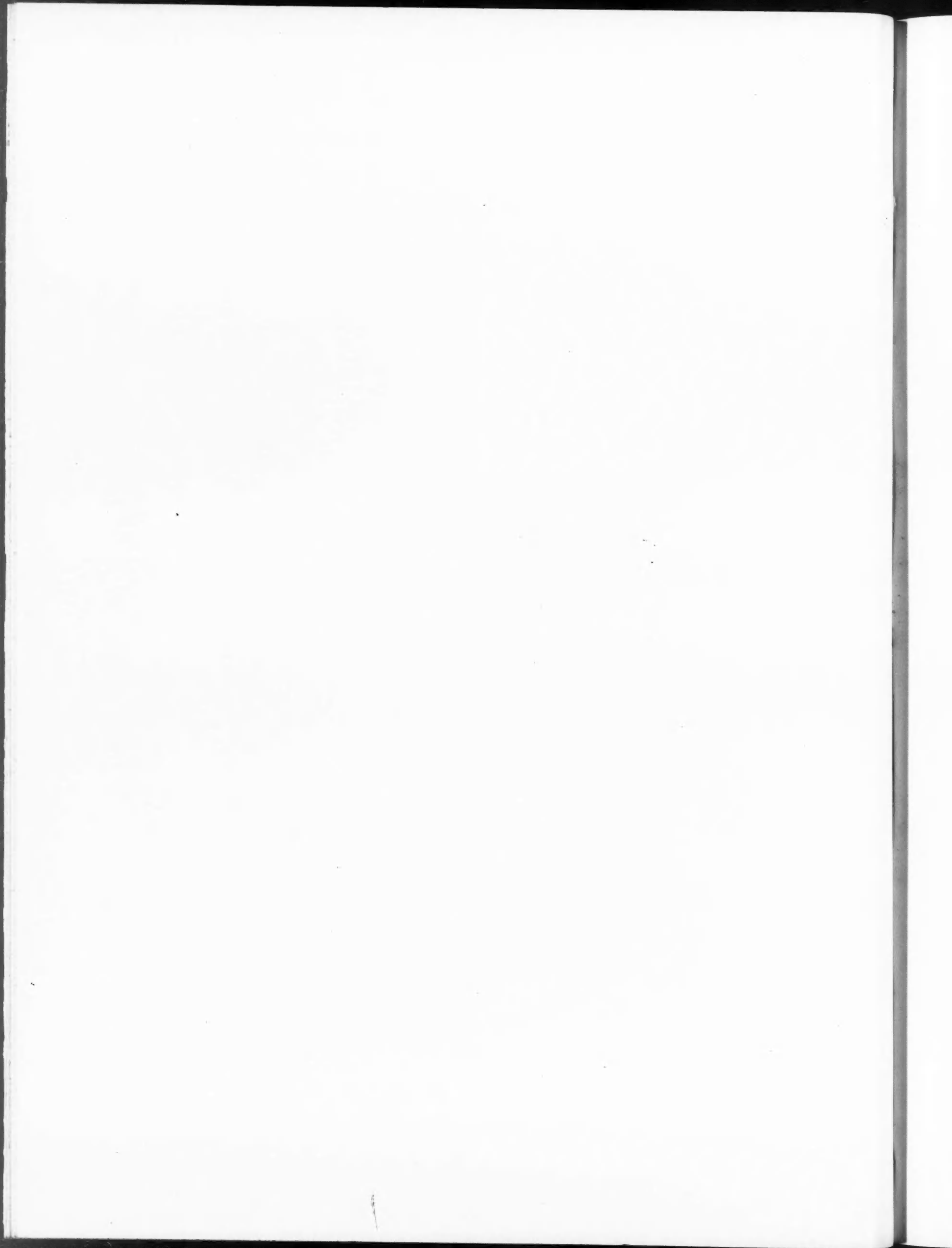
Living Room
Residence, Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland, Oregon

Photo by Angelus Studio





Floor Plans
Residence, Walter B. Honeyman
D. C. Lewis, Architect, H. Goodwin Beckwith, Associate, Portland, Oregon

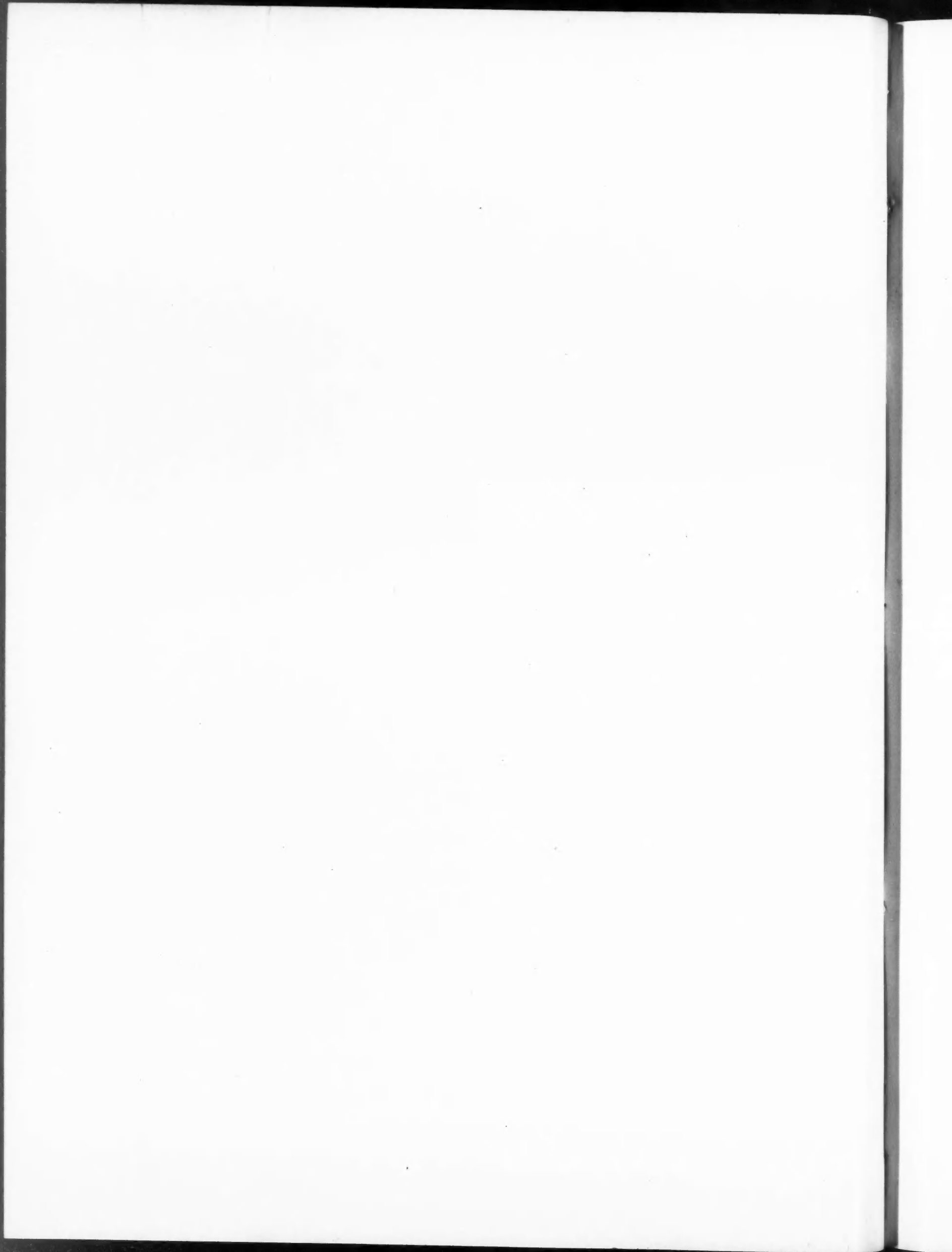




Residence of Mrs. Bolina D. Jacobs Photo by Angelus Studio
Johnson & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon



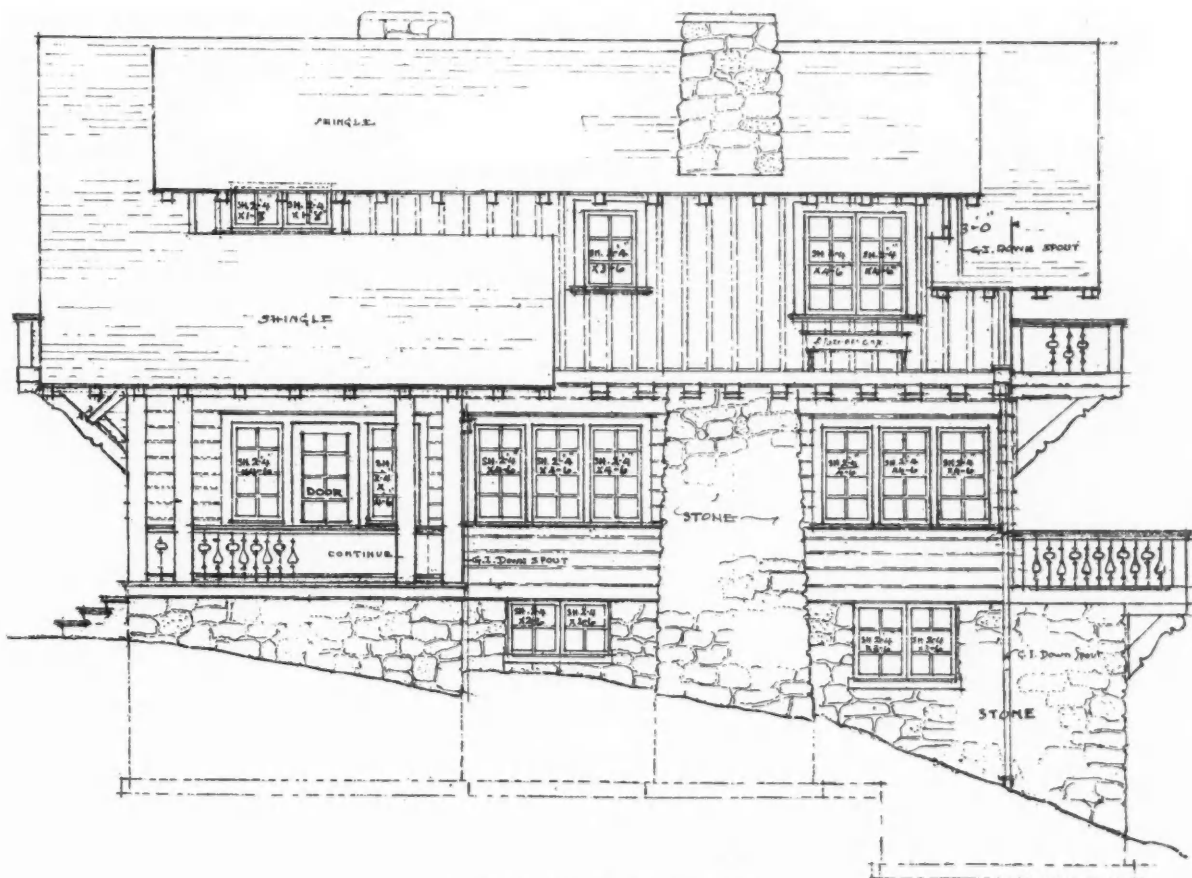
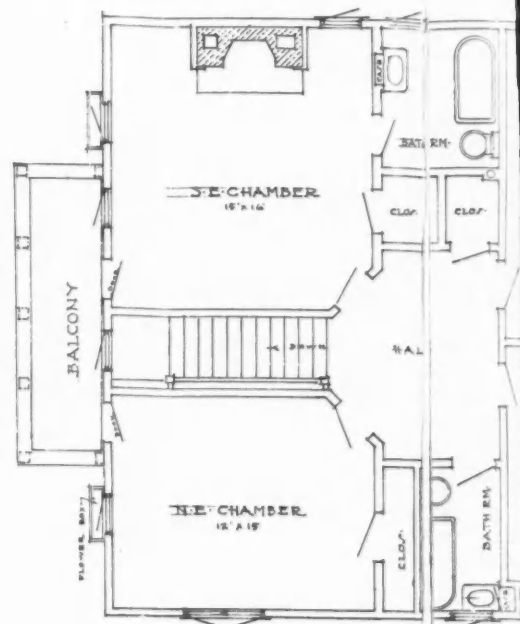
Living Room Photo by Angelus Studio
Residence, Mrs. Bolina D. Jacobs
Johnson & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Oregon





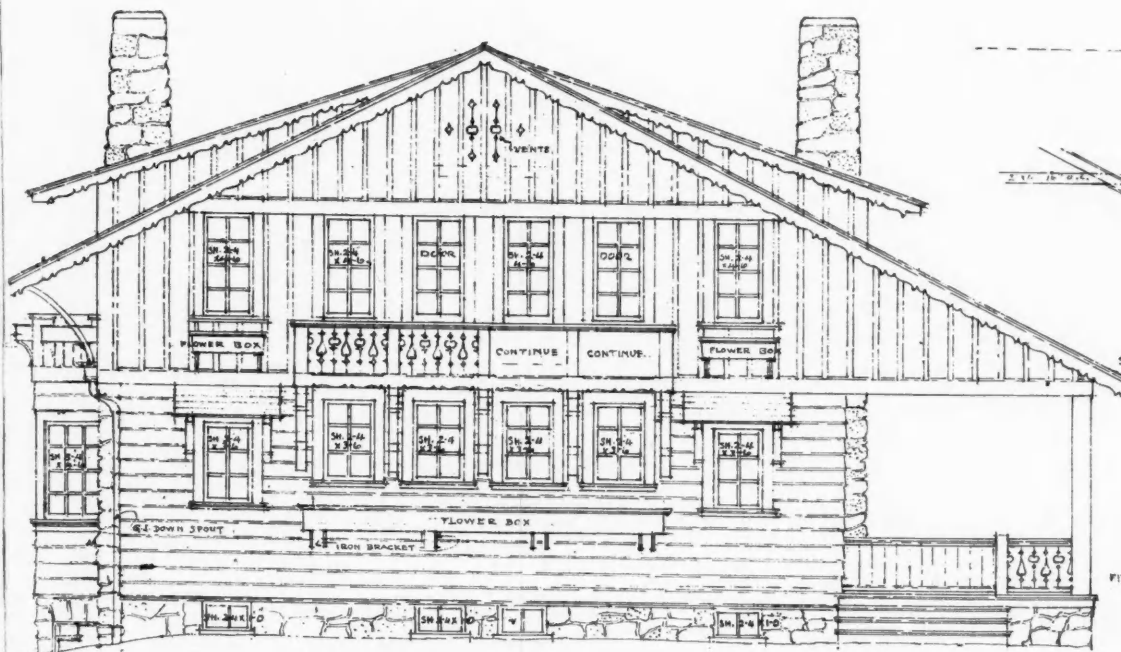
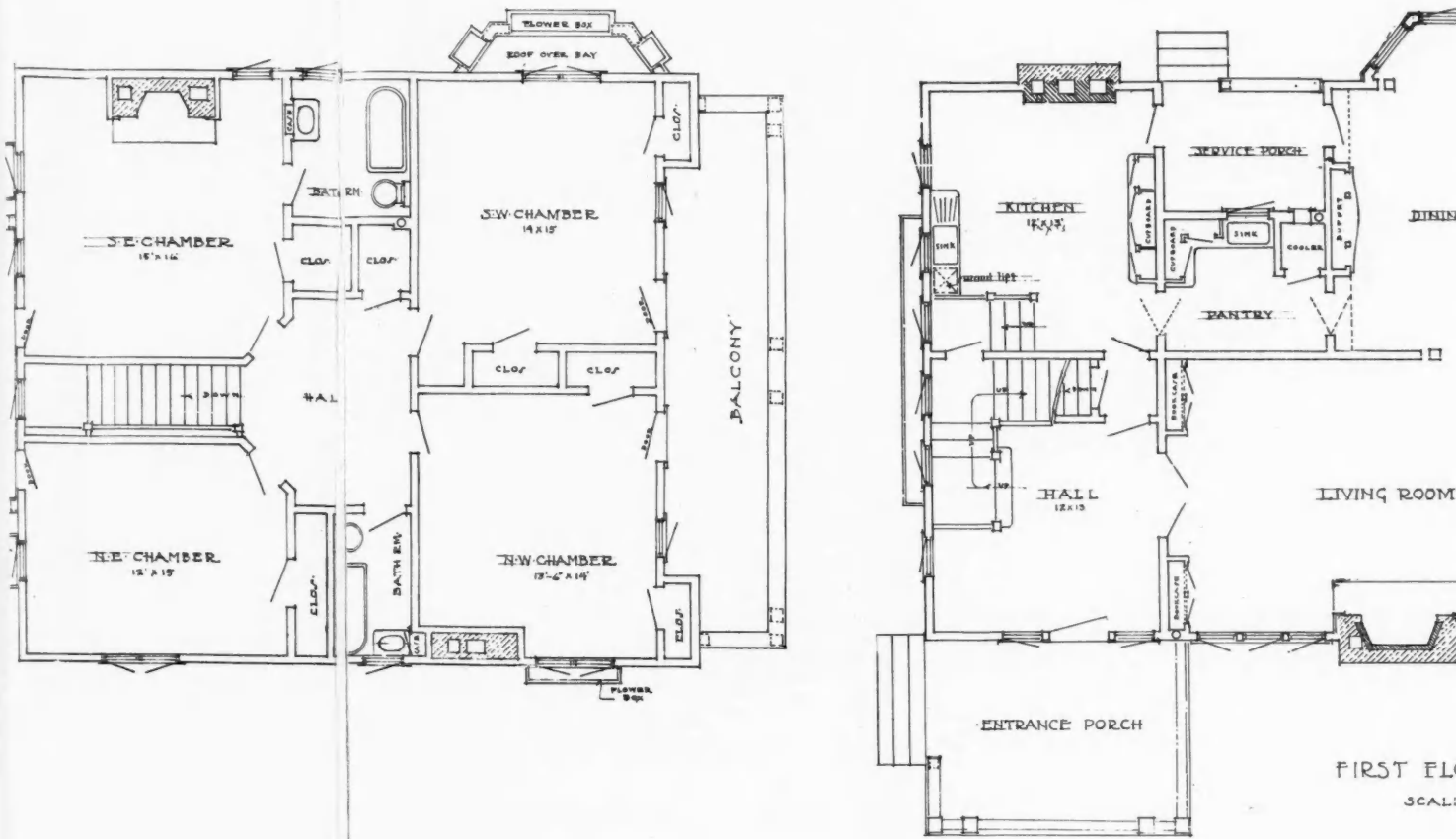
Side Elevation
Residence, Mrs. Bolina D. Jacobs

Photo by Angelus Studio



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

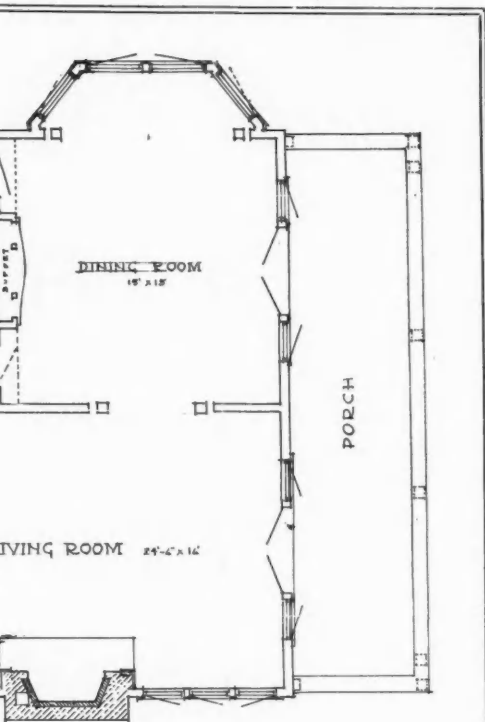
Floor Plans and Detail Elevation
Residence, Mrs. Bolina D. Jacobs
Johnson & Mayer, Architects, Portland, Or



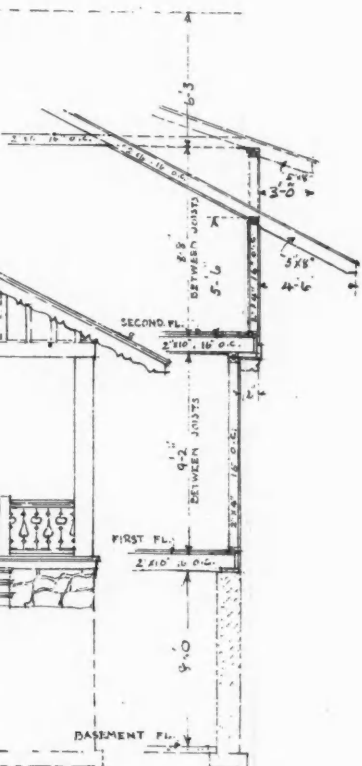
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

Floor Plans and Details
Residence, Mrs. Bolin D. Jacobs
Johnson & Mayer, Architects Portland, Oregon



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



The H. P. Palmer Residence, Etc.

By JACK DREW,

Interior Decorating Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

ORIGINALITY and exclusiveness is nearly always to most people a reason for criticism. Everything we are used to and all things of which we know have become a part of our existence, with the result that we no longer notice them. Even we, personally, are a part of our everyday life and continue to be so unless disturbed through some unusual cause.

When we compare the style or manner of building at the present time with the same of many years ago we wonder how it was possible that so many features, at present hardly noticed any more, could have been overlooked, but we forget that in those days people were no worse than nowadays. Have you ever heard the remark passed? Have you ever noticed the looks of surprise when something unusual turns up, and have you ever stopped to consider why people condemn or praise?

A house built and designed like all other houses, which already were built as copies of such constructed before, is apt to be to the liking of most people, for it has become a part of their everyday life and surroundings. Hail! to the architect who designs something exceptional to the old rule of copying and following the everyday routine. Honor to the architect who designed the Palmer residence, and honor to the owner who had the courage to accept the plans! The result has been another feature of attraction to our city of roses, another stepping-stone to make Irvington one of the most beautiful residential sections in our fair city.

A building will always appear to its best advantage when built on the corner of two streets, and, naturally, the architect while planning the house will make use of this to its fullest extent. No better use could have been made of this advantage while building the Palmer residence, and it stands to reason that the side facing south should have been the conservatory or sun-room. When we hear of the sun we naturally feel good and think of flowers, and it is impossible to imagine flowers without happiness.

The exterior of the Palmer residence is strong and severe and entirely in keeping with the nature and climate of the Northwest. It is in a style and period all by itself, reminding you of the feelings and sensations during your first trip "Out West."

The first story of tapestry brick in subdued colors and impressive construction reminds you of the mountainous soil prevailing around this part of the country. The woodwork and trim, through its finish and color, supplying the finishing touches to the aspect, and in the midst of this a glorious sun-room filled with flowers and plants of every description.

"My house is my castle," signifies the main entrance to the house—majestic and impressive, simple and logical in its construction, and no fear that any other door will be taken for the main entrance. Upon entering the foyer hall, the entire impression of severity changes, and we come under the influence of a feeling reminding us of home—home in all its details. In front of us a well-designed and practically laid out stairway, to the left the dining-room and to the right the living room. It is impossible to mistake one room for the other. The living room being on the same level as the entrance hall, is too

inviting to be taken for anything else, while the dining room next to the breakfast room and kitchen, with butler's pantry, is built a little higher than the entrance hall, or southern part of the house. The woodwork in the living room is finished partly in ivory color and natural mahogany in eggshell finish, while the wall covering is of a stripe design in a fawn color. The drapery work, such as window draperies and portieres, is made of an imported cretonne in perfect harmony with the color scheme before mentioned. The specially-made rug, which is naturally in tone with everything else in this room, supplies the foundation for the mahogany furniture of a pleasing and comfortable design. Needless to say another attractive feature of this room is the entrance to the conservatory or sun room, separated from the living room by two French doors and side lights. It is impossible to feel gloomy and unhappy amid such surroundings. Plenty of light and a glorious floral effect will always envelop you.

The dining room is in a finish not very often seen. First of all, on account of the more than ordinary expense of construction, and, secondly, on account of its originality. The walls and ceilings are made of a natural mahogany with a beautifully finished panel effect. Not the smallest detail has been overlooked to make this room complete in every respect. Also, the electrical fixtures of special design, finished in dull silver, together with the furniture, are entirely in keeping with the rest of the room. The necessary color effect is obtained with the draperies made of an imported French cretonne, and, notwithstanding, the interior is entirely different from most dining rooms. A homelike and pleasant feeling is with you at all times.

The architect of the Palmer residence, Mr. D. L. Williams, has certainly all reason to be proud of his original work. He shows a perfect knowledge of construction and acquaintanceship with all building materials. Another good example of this is the breakfast room built in an octagon form, and, like the dining room, entirely finished in wood construction, except for the ceiling which is made of plaster in antique gold finish. All woodwork in this room is of Circassian walnut and it is unnecessary to mention that the effect is elaborate, while at the same time dignified and restful. The draperies are made and designed not only to supply color in this room, but also to act as window shades. The material is of a French gray color with mulberry border design, and the rug also made in an octagon shape to fit the room is of a color to match the draperies.

In selecting the required wallpapers, draperies and rugs, Mrs. Palmer has shown unusual taste and color feeling throughout the entire house. The responsibility of accepting wallpapers and drapery schemes for a house with as many rooms as the Palmer residence has, is no easy task and may easily lead to mistakes and miscalculations, but throughout the entire house an harmonious and pleasant color scheme is noticed.

The second floor and bed rooms and sitting room, as well as the dressing room and sleeping porch, are unique and individual, and entered from the second floor hall, each being separated from the other. The color scheme of the second floor is naturally finished as a continuation of the main entrance or foyer hall.

The billard room, situated in the lower part of the house, has not been overlooked in trying to obtain a unique and original effect, while the garage, separated from the house and containing quarters for the chauffeur, is another feature to make the entire residence complete and artistic.

Sanitation and Cleanliness

By C H Wilder

IN a recent speech before the Denver County Medical Association, January 30, 1913, Dr. Harvey L. Wiley, former chief chemist of the United States, among other things, said: "Sometimes I wish that a holocaust would destroy every dwelling in the United States. Then the two death-bringing diseases, tuberculosis and cancer, would be banished."

The average reader considers this remark a trifle exaggerated, and, in reflecting, endeavors to lead himself, not to criticize Dr. Wiley, but to think that this eminent authority did not have time to segregate his, and other apparently immaculate homes, kept spotless under the generalship of one of the dearest in all the world, with a corps of servants armed with brooms, dustpans, carpetsweepers, and last, but not least, that foe-to-dirt-equally-as-great-a-germ-spreader the unsanitary so-called portable cleaner at her command.

No, Dr. Wiley meant exactly what he said, and, if you are acquainted with the great efforts the different medical societies are making to bring about the home, not beautiful, but sanitary, you will agree with me that Dr. Wiley could and should have said a great deal more.

The home which is kept spotlessly clean by the method which has been in vogue since Pharaoh cleaned the pyramids (the broom and dustpan) coupled together with the carpet sweeper, remind the writer of the boy who scrubbed his face raw with soap and pronounced the job complete merely because he had no means of seeing whether or not the back of his neck needed scrubbing, in that the house looks clean, yet by test is absolutely filthy with those dreaded germs of disease—tuberculosis, meningitis, pneumonia, catarrh, smallpox and others without mention, and as in the case of appendicitis the cause must be cut out, so must these dreaded, infinitely small, undetectable germs be taken out and only before they get in. There is only one way to entirely and successfully do this and that is by means of a satisfactory stationary system of air cleaning.

By this means your carpets, rugs, bare floors, walls, ceilings, draperies, mouldings, bedding, mattresses, etc., of not only the home, but schools, churches and all public meeting places are entirely rid of that murderer of the world—DUST.

An eminent physician says: "Were we able to eliminate the communication of germs by the means of dust, nine-tenths of all contagious diseases would disappear." At this point let me take up the matter of the portable, which I have so ungentlemanly-like slammed. The carpets and draperies of the home and other buildings we know to be hot beds in the culture of disease germs. The agency which sucks the germ-laden dust out of the carpet is air and this air being inhaled into the machine naturally must be exhaled somewhere, why, merely because the machine, like a rubber balloon, has a limited capacity and over this capacity the machine must either burst or stop working, therefore the manufacturers have made allowances to have the filthy, germ-laden, impure air exhausted directly back into the room to be breathed into, and endanger the health of that aforesaid dearest, sweetest and her offspring whom you would not part with except through the act of divine providence and undoubtedly then through the agency of dust.

Prove this for yourself, if you possess a portable, call your family physician and have him obtain for you what is known as a petrie, or germ culture plate, hold this plate

about five feet from the machine, while it is working, for say a period of ten minutes. Next lay the plate away in a warm, dark drawer for forty-eight hours, at the end of which time take it out, look at it, and—think. In the words of the physician these greenish yellow marks you are looking it spell disease, dissolution, death in the way of tuberculosis, typhoid, meningitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc.

An instance of the unsanitariness of these little temporaries is a case brought to my attention of five families chipping in, in order to save expenses, and buying a portable. One of these families had, prior to this time, been visited by the scarlet fever bug and each of the other four families in turn, came down with this dreaded disease. The head of one of the families being a physician his curiosity was aroused. His research ended at this wonderful little unsanitary, labor-saving device so commonly carried from house to house by scores of unthinking men desirous of obtaining a livelihood and those philanthropic persons desirous of aiding some church or society by cleaning houses with the machine purchased to assist in the cleaning of this church or assembly room. Here the physician found a veritable hot bed of scarlet fever germs.

Surely in this case an ounce of prevention would have been worth, not one, but hundreds of pounds of cure.

The stationary cleaner, displacing a sufficiently large volume of air, eliminates this liability of taking all of these unseen enemies, dust, dirt and other litter from the carpets, draperies, mouldings and furniture by means of a cleaning tool, hose and pipe line connecting the farthest corner of the house to the machine in the basement which in turn throws the bad air out of doors. It also takes the sharp particles of grit, which cut and ruin the carpets, from down deep in the nap and with the exception of a sized, or air-tight carpet, will catch whatever dust, moths, etc., might collect between the carpet and floor.

In selecting a stationary cleaner, especially for the residence, the owner should be very careful. He should always bear in mind, no matter what machine he is considering, that it is a large volume of air, and no other agency at a velocity of at least 2500 feet per minute that does the cleaning and the larger the volume of air per minute at the tool the larger the inrush of dust at the same point. True it is, vacuum has something to do with this inrush of air, but why have more vacuum than necessary? It only increases the power of consumption, the cost of maintenance as the more vacuum you have the more complicated your machinery must be to produce it. Also the more vacuum you have the less efficiency in carrying capacity for the reason that by increasing your vacuum you rarefy your air one-thirtieth for every inch of vacuum (mercury) produced and it is hardly necessary to tell you that air at its natural density has a greater carrying capacity than air reduced one-third as is true with some types of machines. The owner should select a machine as near fool and accident-proof as possible, for the reason that very few men and women are mechanics and it is disgusting to start cleaning and find that the machine required the aid of a mechanic to make certain adjustments in order to start it.

A centrifugal fan is much preferred in that it exhausts more air and is free from the attendant disorders of the pump type, being simpler and more efficient.

Regarding the saving of labor, one owner claims his house is cleaned clean in one-third the time required by the ancient methods. Another says that his wife claims she is able to clean in 19 minutes what formerly required two

hours. But why put it so strong when, if we can do away with the "women's weapon," the chief home drudgery and have the home absolutely clean, as near surgically clean as is possible to make it, not twice (Spring and Fall), but every day in the year we have provided for the entire household as great, if not greater convenience, just as essential if not more so than the best heating, lighting system or any other convenience about the house.

Capital and thought have perfected a wonderful convenience, however, to be appreciated, the public must be educated to realize the fact that the coming years will be years of sanitation and of cleanliness and the stationary cleaner in the one big influence with which to carry on this great work.

Definitions

The Tuec—The one PERFECT cleaner.

To Tuec—To clean by means of the Tuec.

Tueced—A place that has been cleaned by the Tuec.

Tuecites—Those swearing by Tuec.

Tuecitis—The boosting germ—found in all Tuescites.

Tuecess—Female Tuecite.

Tuecarium—The home, made a sanitarium, by means of the Tuec.

Gotuec—A phrase meaning "Get there!"—"Sic 'em!"

Tuecache—A severe pain suffered by competitors at the mention of Tuec.

San Francisco Fair Buildings

Splendid progress is being made in construction work for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and thousands of men are now employed on the exposition site at Harbor View. Every one of the 14 exhibit buildings to be erected will be under construction during the coming July and will all be completed within a year from that date.

Orange trees in fruit and blossom will be a prominent factor in the remarkable building to be erected in the concession section of the exposition by Orange Blossom Incorporated, for the sale and manufacture of special candies during the exposition. The building, which has been designed by G. Albert Lansburgh, will cover a space of 60x80 feet and, constructed entirely of orange opalescent glass, will cost \$25,000 to complete and furnish.

The executive committee of the exposition has approved the plans for the million dollar auditorium, which is to be erected in San Francisco's civic center, now under construction, and it will be ready by 1915. The auditorium will be of stone and, with the city hall, will set the keynote for the entire civic center.

The City of San Francisco a year ago bonded itself to the extent of \$8,500,000 for the creation of the civic center with the construction of a new city hall. The exposition set aside \$1,000,000 for the construction of the auditorium, which will house many of the great conventions to be held in San Francisco during the exposition year. The seating capacity is approximately 11,000. There will be minor auditoriums and banqueting halls in the building. It will be the finest of its kind in America. A feature of the main auditorium is to be an octagonal dome of glass, 190 feet in diameter.

George W. Stewart has been appointed musical director of the exposition. He is a resident of Boston, Mass., and was musical director of the St. Louis world's fair. He succeeded in bringing the leading bands of the world to that exposition and will undoubtedly do the same for the nation's celebration in 1915.

Matters of Supreme Moment

With the remarkable expansion along building lines now prevailing in Portland, the narrowness of the streets and the great desire to erect high buildings, without proper limitations, are questions of supreme importance. It is a hopeful sign that architects, realty men and property owners are evincing an interest and evidently desire to reach a sane and sensible conclusion. Recently there was held at the City Hall a meeting of these interests with the City Building Inspector and the Board of Appeal. (This meeting is referred to elsewhere in this issue.)

In New York and Chicago there is on foot a similar movement, as well as in other cities. One property owner in Portland put the matter in a blunt and common-sense form when he remarked that "no building should be higher than twice the width of the street it fronts." The objections to buildings of irrational altitude are that they interfere seriously with the matters of light and ventilation. These are highly important to be considered where streets are of insufficient width, and a congestion of traffic constantly occurs.

Onyx, Its History and Uses

By E. E. GIMER

[Concluded from March Number]

The New Pedrara quarries are over 5000 acres in extent, and this immense area of land is literally covered with outcroppings of onyx.

The color in Pedrara onyx ranges from virgin white, through the most exquisite tints of green, rose, yellow, brown and some blue appearing at times in delicate lines or veins, again in broad bands, in random flecks, or in cloudlike masses of rich color. It is this infinite variety of wonderful and beautiful mark and tint which lends to Pedrara onyx its chief charm, and places it in a class by itself as a decorative stone.

Marble, even the most expensive grades, when placed in an exposed position soon loses its polish, and becomes stained and streaked with rust, ink, smoke and grease. Once stained, the porous nature of marble causes the discoloration to spread throughout, and it is a well-known fact that stains on marble cannot be eradicated. This disadvantage does not appear in Pedrara onyx, whose texture is so fine that it is practically non-absorbent, and is impervious to stains of any kind. Again, its extremely close grain and great hardness make it susceptible to an enamel-like polish, which it holds longer than any other stone.

One of the most beautiful characteristics peculiar to onyx, and especially pronounced in Pedrara onyx, is its translucency, which gives an illusion of depth and greatly enhances the beauty of the stone, since by it one sees not only the coloring and marking upon the surface, but all that lies beneath the surface, subdued and harmonized.

Pedrara onyx can be sawed with the grain, across it or diagonally. Of course where greater solidity is required, as for heavy columns, or pilasters, the stone is cut with the grain. For wainscoting and other purposes, where strength is not an essential feature, onyx is cut across the grain, or diagonal to it. The latter method, of course, reveals better the wonderful shades and veinations of this material.

The following is the report issued by the Smithsonian Institution upon Pedrara onyx: Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.79; crystalline structure, microcolumnar; mineral nature, calcite. CaCO_3 90.16, MgCO_3 1.66, FeCO_3 6.97, MnCO_3 .76 SiO_2 absent H_2O .38 analyst, R. L. Packard.

In the catalogue of the onyx-marbel specimens in the Smithsonian Institution, the only exhibit mentioned which

received distinguished adjective is No. 61,388, which reads, "Two fine slabs of white rose tinted travertine, highly translucent from the New Pedrara quarries on the peninsula of Lower California." The high translucency, marvelous coloring and simple richness of Pedrara onyx render it superior to even the rarest and most expensive grades of marble.

In the commercial world there is a certain three-fold standard before which any factor must be judged before it can be reckoned a success, that is, beauty, durability, economy.

In point of beauty, Pedrara onyx requires no defense. Not without reason has it been called "nature's most beautiful product." Of the rich and infinite variety of its color we have already spoken. This feature makes it possible to harmonize Pedrara onyx with any scheme of decoration, and to use it in conjunction with the different woods and the various imported colored marbles.

On account of its translucency, for artificial decorative lighting effects, Pedrara onyx has wonderful possibilities. Placing lights behind the stone serves to intensify its depths and exquisite color, and brings out its latent beauties.

Durability has reference not only to its lasting qualities but resistance, as well, to the havoc wrought by time and weather. It is quite evident that an object may last a hundred years and have lost all semblance to its original beauty at the end of 10. However, no better proof of the enduring qualities of onyx can be offered than those specimens of ancient art and architecture hitherto referred to, which today are intact and beautiful, when the race which served them is dust. The great hardness of Pedrara onyx, it being one and one-half times harder than marble, its fine texture, and consequent non-absorbent qualities, of course, add to its advantages in this respect.

In regard to economy, we do not contend that Pedrara onyx is a cheap material, but it is an economical one. If, in installing onyx, the initial investment may exceed that of marble or other material, the results are far superior, from every point of view, that no one regrets the greater expenditure. In connection with the ultimate economy of Pedrara onyx, there is another point well worth dwelling upon.

The Orpheum Theater of Seattle is one of the several costly and beautiful structures in that city where onyx has been utilized. The Moore Theater, also of Seattle, is another striking example of Pedrara onyx used for interior decorative effects. Seattle also boasts two of the handsomest banking buildings in the United States, the Union Savings and Trust Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, in both of which the interior decoration is carried out in Pedrara onyx. In the new L. C. Smith building, 42 stories high, now being erected in Seattle at a cost of one and one-half million dollars, the walls of the first floor, with its stores, corridors and vestibules are to be of Pedrara onyx.

In the new Spreckels' Theater in San Diego, a million-dollar structure, and one of the finest buildings of that character in the United States, the entrance and lobby (representing an expenditure of \$20,000) and the walls and ceilings will be illuminated entirely through Pedrara onyx. On stepping into this lobby, one finds almost the realization of the childish dream of a fairy palace. The soft, glowing light, shining through the translucent onyx, summons out of its mysterious depths strange and beautiful colors and markings. The walls, the paneled ceilings, the wainscoting and pilasters all glow with the same mysterious radiance. The magnificent lobby is not only the most unique and beautiful in the United States, but probably in the world.

The Portland Architectural Glee Club

At a meeting held March 26, at the club rooms of the Portland Architectural Club, a glee club was formed. Eleven members were present and they elected officers as follows: William R. Boone, director; H. Goodwin Beckwith, president, and Roy Wright, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to meet weekly on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Since the first meeting the membership has grown to twenty.

The club has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Boone, as he is a musician and director of rare ability. He is organist and director of music at the First Congregational Church and has had wonderful success with the Ad Club Quartet, a find of his own.

The several different pieces of music which were ordered have arrived and the club proposes to give their first concert on the evening of the first Friday in May, the night of the annual meeting of the Architectural Club in preparation for its grand concert and minstrel show to be given for the Architectural Convention in June.

The glee club is composed entirely of young men, and as it brings these men together once a week, it has been instrumental in creating a keen interest in the club.

Any young men who desire may join. They are most cordially invited to show up at the club rooms on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. They need not have a fine voice, for all that is asked is that they attend the rehearsals regularly.

Yours for a good time.

When a woman goes into a cigar store with a man she feels much as he does when he has to take lunch with her in a department store restaurant.

The man who tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth at all times can never hope to be popular in human society.

Railroad Men in Vaudeville

The Harriman Club, comprising employees of the O.-W. R. & N., Southern Pacific and the Portland, Eugene & Eastern, recently gave a vaudeville entertainment at the auditorium of the Lincoln High School. All the stunts were well done.

Industrial Publications

Roofing Tin, the Taylor Bulletin for the Roofing Trade, for March, is at hand. The cover illustration shows a view of the high-pressure pumping station at Lehigh avenue and Seventh street. This is roofed with forty boxes I C 28x20 "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, made by the N. & G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Idaho Capital Souvenir

Tourtellotte & Hummel, architects of Boise, Idaho, have issued a very handsome souvenir booklet of the new Capitol at Boise, which this firm planned. A brief, but able introductory by J. E. Tourtellotte appears. Among the illustrations we note these of the fourteen members comprising the Capitol Commission and the two architects, J. E. Tourtellotte and C. F. Hummel, as well as exterior and interior views. The souvenir is handsomely printed in fine half-tones on fine book paper, and is well worth preservation.

Richmond Vacuum Cleaner

The "Richmond" is one of the largest and best vacuum cleaning machines in the world sold under the trade. It is manufactured by the Richmond Radiator Company of New York and Chicago, successors of the McCrum Howell Company, and is distributed in the western territory by the Cameron-Schroth Company of Chicago, with offices in Seattle, Spokane and Portland. Grover McHugh, 508 New York Block, Seattle, and 225 South Howard street, Spokane, is the special Northwestern agent. John H. Niedermark, 603 Board of Trade Building, Portland, is the company's representative for the state of Oregon.

"Tufbrec" a New Fire-Proof Material

In the vicinity of Mount Angel, Oregon, there is a deposit, covering hundreds of acres, of a new fire and sound-proof building material, to which has been given the name of "tufbrec." It lies at the top of a level plateau, at an elevation of some 1250 feet. In composition and origin, "tufbrec" comprises fragments of volcanic matter, ejected from the earth at a high point of fusion. In cooling, the mass became honeycombed with cells, many of them sealing and containing air. These give the substance its peculiarly valuable qualities as a sound deadener and fire-proof material. Local investors have purchased the deposit, and propose to develop it, placing the product on the market.

Performs Big Undertaking

It is a matter upon which progressive Portlanders should congratulate themselves, that, with the city's growth, there are institutions here able to keep up with all demands, and that it is no longer necessary to go outside for help. Special reference is made, in this connection, to the completion of an important order recently filled by the Pacific Iron Works, located at the east end of the Burnside bridge. The Pacific Iron Works recently completed 85 massive cast-iron columns, weighing 160 tons, for the Morgan-Bushong building, now under construction at Seventh and Washington streets. It requires facilities, equipment and skill to make such castings, and the Pacific Iron Works fills all these requirements. Manager Oscar E. Heintz says present business in his line is excellent, and takes an optimistic view of future prospects.

Modjeski & Angier, Inspecting Engineers

Announcement is made that Ralph Modjeski and W. E. Angier, both members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, have opened a branch office as inspecting engineers at suite 407-408 Corbett building, Portland. The firm's work includes inspection of structural steel, cement and other building materials, rails and rolling stock. The firm maintains its main office at 220 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, with branch offices in the Parrott building, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Architects' building, New York, N. Y.

Mr. Modjeski also announces his services as consulting engineer. He is a member also of the British Institute of Civil Engineers. There is no engineer in the United States more favorably known than he, and the magnificent bridge across the Columbia near Portland, erected for the North Bank road, is a lasting monument to his skill.

Excellent Piece of Work

While it was fully the intention of the publishers in its recent issue, to have called attention to the excellent work done in the new Hotel Oregon, which structure was featured by the Columbia Wire & Iron Works, of Portland, through inadvertence, it was overlooked, which we regret. All the fire escapes, elevator cages and the bronze railings in the hotel office were supplied by this well-known company. They are unexcelled.

Trade Notes

H. B. Shofner, of the Oregon Art Tile Company, is on an extended business trip to Vancouver, B. C.

F. A. Philo, of the Oregon Art Tile Company, has returned from a month's trip spent in the Eastern states.

Nitschke & Andrae, modelers, carvers and plaster decorators, announce their removal to 309 East Eleventh street, near Hawthorne avenue.

McHolland Bros., 669 E. Everett street, were the general contractors on the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue.

Architects Parr, MacKenzie & Day, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from 570 Granville street to 826 Vancouver Block.

F. T. Crowe, of F. T. Crowe & Company, Seattle, Washington, spent several days in Portland visiting the local office of the company.

Architects Bebb & Mendel, Seattle, Washington, formerly located in the Denny Building, have secured temporary quarters at 418 Haight Building.

Architect B. G. McDougall, of San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business regarding the new Pittock Block.

B. J. Flynn, of Callaghan & Flynn, was a visitor at their local office. Mr. Flynn has returned from an extended trip East.

D. G. Russell, Sec'y.-Treas. and Manager of the Tenino Stone Company, of Tenino, Washington, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

Charles W. Heal with the J. D. Tresham Manufacturing Company, contemplates taking a trip to Honolulu in the very near future.

Architect Ellis F. Lawrence has returned from a business trip to San Francisco. While there Mr. Lawrence attended the Architectural Exhibit.

Architects Doctor, Stewart & Davie, Vancouver, B. C., have moved their office from the Arts & Crafts Bldg., to larger quarters in the Bower Bldg.

Architect Edgar M. Lazarus, of Lazarus & Logan, has returned from a two months' trip spent in the Eastern states and his old home at Baltimore.

Denny Renton Clay & Coal Company, Seattle, Wash., will furnish the terra cotta on the Wasco County Court House, at The Dalles, Oregon.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co. furnished the carpets, rugs, draperies, lace curtains and cretonnes for the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue.

F. H. Page, representative of M. L. Kline, has returned from a successful business trip to the Coos Bay country.

L. A. Spear, general manager of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, was a recent visitor at their local office.

Ray Peterson, with Architects Bennes & Hendricks, has returned from a three weeks' trip through California.

O. E. Lutz, manager of the Mission Marble Works, 151 Union avenue North, has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

J. H. Spear, president of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company of Spokane, Washington, was a recent visitor at their local office.

Architect James Schack, Seattle, Washington, with offices formerly in the Downs Block, has moved to larger quarters in the new Lippy Building, Third and Columbia streets.

Fred W. Eastman, manager of the Far West Clay Company, Tacoma, Wash., was a recent visitor in Portland on business, Mr. Eastman having just returned from the Brick Manufacturers' Convention held in Chicago.

H. B. McMaster, of the Publicity Bureau Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers, Youngstown, Ohio, gave an illustrated lecture to the architects at the Architectural Club Rooms on Friday evening, March 28.

Specht & Strine, Architects, 116 Behnke-Walker Building, has been dissolved, Mr. Strine going to San Diego, Cal. The new firm of Specht & Goulding will continue the business at the present address.

Architect Elmer C. Andrus, Los Angeles, California, has moved his office from the Wright & Callander Bldg., to 619 Higgins Building. Catalogues and samples will be appreciated.

The Newberg Face Brick Company, 803 Oregonian Building, will furnish their famous Newberg Red Face Brick for the City Hall at Newberg, and the High School at Forest Grove.

The Pacific Face Brick Company are furnishing their Colonial Brick for the Ainsworth School, White Plastic Brick for Cohn Bros.' Building Third and Yamhill streets, and white dry press for the Platt & Platt Building, Park and Washington streets.

The Laura Baldwin Doolittle Studios, Eilers Building, furnished and decorated A. J. Johnson's residence, Corvallis; Dr. Lloyd Irvine's residence and Dr. Belle Ferguson's residence, this city, and is now furnishing and decorating two music rooms for Eilers Music Co.

The Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Company, Spokane, Washington, will furnish the terra cotta and face brick for the new 14-story Davenport Hotel, Spokane; the terra cotta and brick for the Elks Temple Building, Seattle; R. M. Fouts Apartments, Seattle, Washington, and the Blasier Building, Vancouver, Wash.

Architect C. A. Riggs, of Spokane, Wash., who has been engaged to prepare plans for the new county buildings for the Inland Empire city, was in Portland recently inspecting the building on the Multnomah Farm, and conferring with Architects Bridges & Webber.

John H. Niedermark, agent of the Richmond Vacuum Cleaning Machines reports the installation of stationary machines in the Failing School. Whitehouse & Fouilhoux, Architects, will also install a machine in the new University Club Building now in course of construction at Sixth and Jefferson streets, and one in the Ainsworth School, Portland Heights, F. A. Naramore, Architect.

The Mission Marble Works, 151 Union avenue North, report furnishing the marble for the interior of the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank, Eugene, Oregon, and will furnish the marble for the Morgan-Bushong Building, Broadway and Washington, also the marble on the bank building recently finished at Hoquiam, Washington.

The Parelius Manufacturing Company furnished all the mill work in the H. P. Palmer residence shown in this issue. The dining room is finished throughout in San Domingo mahogany and the breakfast room in Circassian walnut.

"Why Not a Fire-proof School House, a Short Talk on An Important Subject," is the title of a brochure by

Ernst Kroner, the Portland architect. The title fully conveys the nature of the contents.

Austin Phillips, representative of Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S. E., manufacturers of varnish, was a recent visitor in Portland. Mr. Phillips called on the local representatives of his firm, W. P. Fuller & Company. Mr. Phillips is completing a tour of two years.

PORTLAND.

Recent items selected from the Daily Advance Reports of The Pacific Coast Architect.

Store Building—L. R. Bailey Co., architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete store building for S. D. Vincent & Co. The building, which will be erected on East Forty-third and Sandy road, will be 90x80 in size and will cost \$15,000.

Residence—Architect Charles N. Elliott prepared plans for a \$3500 residence to be erected on East Ninetieth and Washington streets.

Residence—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a two-story \$6000 residence for L. W. Lawrence. Will have plaster exterior, brick foundation and trimmings and red tile roof.

Store Building—Architect Lee De Camp prepared the plans for a one-story fireproof store building to be erected in the rear of the Empress Theater.

Residence—Architects Specht & Strine prepared the plans for a one-story frame residence for H. P. Barber to cost about \$3000.

Residences—Ellis F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associate architects, are preparing plans for a two-story frame residence to be erected at a cost of \$15,000 for Mrs. James Malarkey on Seventeenth and Hawthorne Terrace. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Holford are also preparing plans for a \$15,000 residence to be erected on Montgomery Drive for John Keating. Daniel Kern is having the same architects prepare plans for a \$25,000 residence to be built on North Fifteenth street in Irvington.

Bungalow—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a five-room bungalow for Myron Myers to cost about \$3000.

Business Block—L. K. Kermott of Bend has commissioned Architect Newton C. Gauntt to prepare plans for a two-story brick business block to be erected in that city.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two-story residence for A. A. McDonald. The first story will be constructed of brick, and the upper stories of stucco and half timber.

Residence—Architect E. E. McClaran prepared plans for a two-story six-room colonial residence, to cost about \$3500, for J. H. Leighton.

Store and Flats—Butterworth, Stephenson Co. prepared plans for and will erect a two-story frame store and flat building on Twenty-second and Halsey for Charles Hummel.

Bungalow—Arndt Anderson, architect and builder, prepared plans for a six-room bungalow for Alice E. Clark, to cost \$3500.

Garage and Store—Architect A. J. McClure prepared plans for a one-story brick building 100x100 in size, to be erected on Twelfth and Alder for D. P. Thompson Co.

Bank Building—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a bank building for the First Trust and Savings Bank of Roseburg. The building will be two stories high, 30x100 in size, of mission type architecture and will cost about \$30,000.

High School—W. B. Bell and J. Terry Wilding, associate architects, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a high school building at Forest Grove. The building will be two stories and basement, having eleven rooms, and will cost \$35,000.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a two-story Dutch colonial residence, to cost \$5000, for John Meyers.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith are preparing plans for a two-story seven-room frame residence, to cost \$3500, for E. Mathies of Asotin, Wash.

Addition, Residence—Parker & Banfield, architects and builders, prepared plans for an addition to the home of A. C. Emmons, to cost \$3000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer are preparing plans for a two-story colonial residence to be built for Dr. John H. Boyd on Montgomery Drive at a cost of \$5500.

Residence—Wm. Lawrence has commissioned architects Emil Schacht & Son to prepare plans for a two-story \$9000 residence to be built on Twenty-first and Carter streets.

Rest House—Ellis F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associate architects, prepared plans for a brick rest house and office to be built for the Riverview Cemetery Association.

Business Block—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a one-story brick building 50x100 for Eugene Hoch.

Residence—Architect Wade H. Pipes prepared plans for a five-room cottage for Samuel Pierce, to cost about \$3000.

Business Block—Architects Bennes & Hendricks have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story brick building 50x60, to be built on Larrabee and East Broadway for C. Backstrom.

School—School Architect F. A. Naramore prepared plans for an eight-story reinforced concrete school building to be located on East Sixty-ninth and Powell Valley road.

Residence—Architects Root & Hoose are preparing plans for a 2½-story frame residence, to be erected on Portland Heights by the Investors Building and Trust Company for C. G. Ruff, to cost about \$10,000.

Factory—The Investors Building and Trust Company have commissioned Architects Root & Hoose to prepare plans for a five-story factory building 70x100, to be erected on East Eleventh and Flanders streets at a cost of \$50,000 for the Modern Confectionery Company.

Office Building—Architects McNaughton & Raymond are preparing the plans for a six-story fireproof building 50x100, to be erected by the Title and Trust Company on Fourth street near Stark.

Residence—Architect H. N. Fancher prepared plans for a nine-room two-story frame residence of Italian type for W. J. Micken, to cost \$6000.

Garage—Plans were prepared by Architect L. D. Carter for a one-story concrete garage 20x50, to be erected on First and Bancroft by C. H. Feldman.

Store and Apartments—Architect Ernest Kroner is preparing plans for a two-story brick store and apartment building 57x90, to be erected by J. R. Ramsey in St. Helens at a cost of \$8000.

Store and Hotel—Architect Aaron H. Gould and Engineer W. W. Lucius have prepared plans for a four-story store and hotel building to be erected on First and Jefferson streets by W. W. Margulis at a cost of \$40,000.

Apartment—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a four-story reinforced concrete apartment house to be built on Nineteenth and Overton by Harry Howard.

Residence—Architect Charles W. Ertz prepared plans for a brick veneer bungalow for Dr. C. H. Wheeler, to cost \$3500.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost \$7500, for W. T. G. Thatcher.

Lodge Building—Architects Horandt & Anderson prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cost about \$12,000, for the Lents Lodge No. 188, I. O. O. F.

Apartment House—W. B. Bell and J. Terry Wilding prepared plans for a four-story brick apartment for A. C. Ruby. The building, which will be located on Third and Montgomery streets, will be 100x100, have forty-five apartments and will cost about \$75,000.

Grill—Reid Bros., architects, are preparing plans for a grill to be located in the Morgan-Bushong building.

School—Architects Parker & Banfield are preparing plans for a four-room frame schoolhouse 60x88 to be built in Parkrose at a cost of \$8000.

Dairy Barn—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for a \$3500 building, 60x112 in size, for D. O. Fisher.

Residences—Ellis F. Lawrence and Wm. G. Holford, associate architects, are preparing plans for two residences to be built out of town, one a bungalow to be erected in Hubbard for R. S. Espey, and the other a two-story frame residence for R. S. Cram in Raymond, Wash.

Store and Hotel—Architects Root & Hoose are preparing plans for a four-story reinforced concrete building 100x100, to be erected by the Investors Building and Trust Company on Third and Couch streets, at a cost of \$75,000, for A. C. Pike.

Lodge Building—Architect E. E. McClaran has been commissioned by the Tillamook I. O. O. F. to prepare plans for a two-story brick store and lodge building 80x101 in size, to cost \$25,000.

Lodge Hall—Architect J. B. Clark prepared plans for a two-story store and lodge building for Seaside Lodge No. 88, Knights of Pythias, to be erected at a cost of \$5000.

Residence—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a seven-room residence to be erected on Seventeenth and Klickitat streets for T. G. Mullin.

Bungalow—Plans were prepared by Architect J. B. Clark for a \$3000 bungalow for J. G. Seed, to be built on East Thirty-third and Hancock streets.

Store Building—Architect Earl A. Roberts is preparing plans for a one-story brick business block to be erected in Roseburg, Ore., by J. W. Perkins at a cost of \$12,000.

Residence—Plans are being prepared by Architect Earl A. Roberts for an eight-room Swiss chalet, to cost \$4000, for Wm. Bechtold. Mr. Roberts is also preparing plans for a two-story brick addition 34x50 to the Palace laundry on East Tenth and Everett streets.

OREGON.

Bungalows—Marshfield. J. N. Eddy of Marshfield is preparing plans for one hundred bungalows of from four to seven rooms each, to be erected by a syndicate represented by W. J. Wilsey.

Club House—Eugene. The University Y. W. C. A. have had plans prepared and will erect a bungalow club house to cost about \$2500.

Business Block—Eugene. W. D. Warnock is having plans prepared for a two-story brick building 81x162, to be used for business purposes.

Theater and Business Block—Lebanon. Jesse Seavey and L. R. Page will erect a two-story concrete moving picture theater, also a modern two-story concrete business block.

Dairy Barn—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a large dairy barn for A. H. Hinkson.

Library—Marshfield. The Marshfield Public Library Board will make application to the Carnegie association for an \$18,000 appropriation with which to erect a library.

Church—Marshfield. Plans have been prepared for a church building for the Episcopal congregation. The building will be 50x84 in size, constructed of reinforced concrete and cost \$15,000.

Lodge—La Grande. The Fraternal Order of Eagles announce that they will erect a modern business block and lodge hall 70x110.

School—La Grande. Architect John L. Slater has been commissioned to prepare plans for an eight-room concrete school building to cost \$25,000.

Warehouse—Hood River. Stranahan & Clark have begun construction work on a brick warehouse building 40x72 in size.

High School—Halfway. Architect M. B. White of Baker prepared plans for a one-story brick union high school to cost \$7500.

Library—Pendleton. The library board will make application to the Carnegie association for a \$25,000 appropriation with which to erect a building.

Residences—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a \$3500 residence for T. T. Godfrey and a \$4000 residence for Mrs. A. R. Smith.

Jail—Astoria. The County Court of Clatsop County is having plans prepared for a two-story fireproof county jail.

Club—Eugene. Architect Curtis Gardiner prepared plans for a club house for the Eugene Country Club, to cost \$2500.

Bank Building—Lebanon. The Lebanon National Bank will erect a modern two-story concrete business block.

Business Block—Lebanon. The C. B. Montague estate will erect a concrete building to be occupied by a theater and stores.

Hospital—Toledo. M. L. Morris has begun construction work on a two-story eleven-room hospital building.

Country Club—Albany. The Gun and Country Club has been incorporated for \$5000 and will erect club buildings in the near future.

Business Block—Sutherlin. The Sutherlin Wine Company will begin construction work soon on a brick store building.

Theater—Astoria. The Peoples Amusement Company of Portland is having plans prepared for a modern theater building to be erected in this city.

Armory—Roseburg. State Architect W. C. Knighton is preparing plans for a \$40,000 armory. The building will be constructed of concrete and brick. Architect Knighton is also preparing plans for an addition to the Soldiers Home in West Roseburg.

Lodge Hall—Seaside. The Knights of Pythias will erect a two-story lodge building at a cost of \$5000.

Business Block—Roseburg. J. W. Perkins has had plans prepared for a one-story brick business block 80x102, to cost \$15,000.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a modern ten-room bungalow for T. A. Campbell.

SEATTLE.

Department Store—Architect John Graham is preparing plans for an eight-story addition of reinforced concrete construction to the Bon Marche, to cost \$300,000.

Residence—Architect E. E. Green prepared plans for a \$10,000 two-story brick veneer residence for Dr. C. R. Rorobaugh.

Residence—Architect Charles Haynes is preparing plans for a two-story brick veneer residence to cost \$7000.

Bank Building—Beezer Bros., architects, are preparing plans for a two-story reinforced concrete bank building to be erected in Kalama at a cost of \$25,000.

Addition to Iron Works—Architects Saunders & Lawton will start plans soon for a \$100,000 addition to the plant of the Astoria Iron Works.

Factory—The Zimmerman-Degan Shoe Company announce that they will double their plant at a cost of \$100,000. Architects Saunders & Lawton will prepare the plans.

Residence—Architect V. W. Voorhees prepared plans for a 2½-story brick veneer residence for Mrs. H. Lewis, to cost \$12,000.

Library—Architect W. Marbury Somervell has been commissioned by the library board to prepare plans for a \$30,000 branch library building of fireproof construction.

Residence—Architect W. Willatzen is preparing plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost \$8000, for P. E. Snodgrass of Eugene.

Residence—Architect R. E. Borhek of Tacoma prepared plans for a \$15,000 fireproof residence for F. A. Berne.

WASHINGTON.

Training School—Waitsburg. Architects Osterman & Seibert of Walla Walla prepared plans for a three-story school building to be erected by W. G. Preston.

Packing Plant—Davenport. Robert Joslin will erect a modern sanitary packing house at a cost of \$5000.

Municipal Building—Puyallup. Architect Roland E. Borhek of Tacoma is preparing plans for a \$25,000 city hall.

Remodeling Business Block—Walla Walla. O. O. Denny of Seattle will remodel the Denny Building in Walla Walla at a cost of \$10,000, which was recently damaged by fire.

Business Block—Reardon. E. K. Finrow & Co. will build a two-story brick business block 50x110.

Railroad Bungalow—Morton. The Milwaukee Railroad will erect a fourteen-room bungalow to be occupied by the employees of the company.

Sanatorium—Soap Lake. John Nygran of Wenatchee announces that he will erect a two-story reinforced concrete sanatorium.

Garage—Tacoma. Architect I. C. Irwin has been commissioned by August Von Becklin to prepare plans for a two-story concrete and brick garage to cost \$25,000.

Depot—Marcus. The Great Northern Railway will build an \$8500 depot at this place.

Rooming House—Raymond. Architect C. E. Troutman of Aberdeen is preparing plans for a three-story reinforced concrete rooming house.

Business Block—Pasco. Ed Harrigan will replace his buildings recently destroyed by fire with a modern concrete and brick business block.

School—Adrian. Bonds for \$10,000 were voted for the erection of a modern school building.

School—Winthrop. Architects Heath & Gove, Tacoma, prepared plans for a \$15,000 two-story brick school building.

Comfort Station—Tacoma. Architects Dugan & Lewis are preparing plans for a \$10,000 comfort station to be erected in Wight Park.

School—Spokane. Architect Robert C. Sweatt is preparing the plans for a two-story fireproof school building to cost \$43,000.

Warehouse—Tacoma. Architect I. C. Irwin is preparing the plans for a four-story brick warehouse for the California Wine Company, to cost \$40,000.

Poor Farm Buildings—Spokane. Architect Archibald Rigg has been selected by the county commissioners to prepare plans for the proposed \$50,000 improvements at the county poor farm.

Church—Aberdeen. Architect C. E. Troutman prepared plans for an \$8000 church building for the St. Andrews Episcopal Church.

Residence—Tacoma. Architect C. W. Lundberg prepared the plans for a \$5000 residence for George Frazenberg.

Club Buildings—Spokane. Zittel & Rigg have completed revised plans for the three-story \$60,000 building for the Knights of Columbus.

City Hall—Newport. Architect F. E. Lehnkuhi has been commissioned by the city to prepare plans for the construction of a city hall.

Residence—Tacoma. Architects Woodroof & Constable prepared plans for a \$9000 residence for W. E. Wolford.

Apartment House—Spokane. Architect W. A. Ritchie prepared plans for an apartment house for T. B. Guest.

School—Ephrata. The Ephrata school district will issue \$25,000 bonds with which to erect a modern school building.

Natorium—Spokane. John W. Duncan, park superintendent, has prepared plans for a public natatorium and rest house for Sinto Park, to cost \$39,000.

Garage—Aberdeen. J. C. Hogan will build a two-story concrete garage 50x130.

City Hall—Montesano. Plans have been submitted in competition by Aberdeen architects for a \$15,000 city hall.

Elks Home—Aberdeen. The Elks are planning to build a modern four-story fireproof lodge building to cost \$75,000.

Paper Plant—Opportunity. The Inland Empire Paper Company will start work at once on a three-story factory building to cost \$35,000.

Remodel Hotel—Ellensburg. Wolf & Nelson will remodel the Majestic Hotel at a cost of \$13,000.

IDAHO.

Ice House—Lewiston. The Idaho Ice and Cold Storage Company are making arrangements to erect a cold storage house with a capacity of 1200 tons.

Laundry—Twin Falls. The Troy Laundry Company has started the construction of a brick laundry building 50x125, to cost \$8000.

Hall—Inkom. Architect W. A. Samms of Pocatello has prepared plans for a two-story hall to be built by Mr. Pledger.

Hotel—Inkom. G. A. Blanchard will erect a modern 30-room hotel building at a cost of \$10,000.

Business Block—Pocatello. Architect Arthur Elliott is preparing plans for a five-story steel and concrete business block for J. C. McNichols.

Business Block—Lewiston. John Davies will erect a two-story brick business block to cost about \$15,000.

School—Montour. Bonds for \$6700 have been voted with which to erect a school house.

Business Block—Kellogg. A. P. Hutton has begun work on a two-story concrete business block.

School—Chilo. Architect H. M. Keeny of Spokane has prepared plans for a \$5000 school building.

Business Block—Pocatello. Architect W. A. Samms is preparing the plans for a five-story brick business block for Mrs. Dr. Bean.

Theater—Orofino. Theo. Fohl will erect a one-story brick theater building 24x80.

Car Shops—Pocatello. The Oregon Short Line is having plans prepared by its engineers for car shops to be built this summer at a cost of \$100,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architect J. G. Price prepared the plans for an eight-story Chinese rooming house for Wing Sang. Will be constructed of granite and red pressed brick and have 84 rooms.

Apartment House—Vancouver. David Roberts announces that he will build a modern four-story brick apartment house 50x120 at a cost of \$65,000.

Apartment House—Vancouver. Architect Wm. F. Gardiner prepared plans for a four-story fireproof apartment house for Barrett & Deane.

Seamens Home—Vancouver. Architects Helyer & Archer are preparing plans for the Robert Scott Memorial Seamens Home. Will be seven stories, of reinforced concrete and brick, and cost \$100,000.

Department Store—Vancouver. Architect G. A. Weynon of New York is preparing plans for the Woodward department store. The building will be 132x152 in size and ten stories high.

High School—Eburne. Architect Claude P. Jones of Vancouver has been selected to prepare plans for a high school.

Addition to Parliament Building—Victoria. Architect F. N. Rattenbury has completed plans for a four-story concrete and stone addition to the Parliament building.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architect A. A. Cox is preparing preliminary plans for a ten-story reinforced concrete building 120x120 for Weller Bros., Ltd., to cost \$250,000.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Plans were prepared by Architect H. S. Griffith for a six-story reinforced concrete warehouse and office building to be erected by the National Drug Company at a cost of \$150,000.

Provincial Building—Prince Rupert. A. A. Cox, Vancouver, has been commissioned by the provincial government to prepare plans for the provincial building to cost half a million.

Bachelors' Club—Vancouver. Architects Stuart & White prepared plans for a three-story \$20,000 club building for W. Able.

Old Peoples' Home—Vancouver. Architect R. T. Perry will prepare plans for a \$50,000 fireproof building to be erected by the city.

Rooming House—Vancouver. Architect F. W. Macey prepared plans for a three-story brick addition to the F. T. Andrews' rooming house.

Chinese Buildings—New Westminster. Architect J. F. Watson is preparing plans for a three-story brick building for Lee Din, to cost \$50,000; a two-story brick for Law A. Soong and Lee Ching, to cost \$50,000; also a three-story frame apartment house for Law A. Soong, to cost \$20,000.



THE Architectural League of the Pacific Coast and the Portland Architectural Club will hold its Third Exhibition in Portland, June 2nd to 14th, 1913.

The Exhibition will be of the same scope and size as the last Exhibition held in Portland in 1910. Drawings and exhibits will be accepted from all coast cities and as far east as possible.

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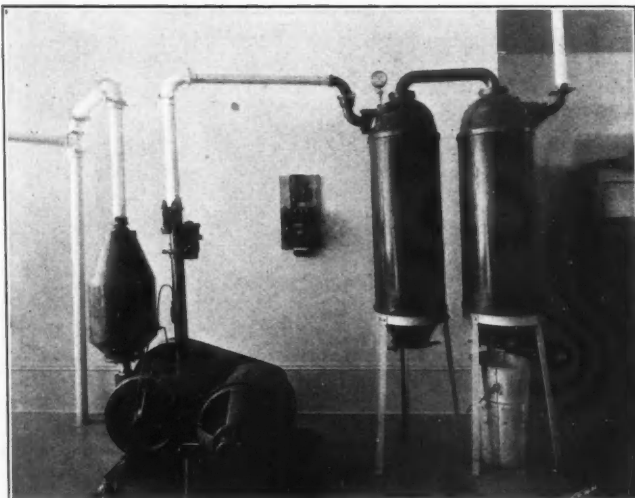
Architectural EXHIBIT Notice

IN JUNE the Architectural League of the Pacific Coast will hold its annual session in Portland. Complete exhibits in detail will require considerable space. Why not have photographic reproductions made of your plans and exhibits? This will add greatly to your space allowance and permit greater latitude as to details. The Angelus Commercial Studio invites the League to avail themselves of the services of this studio assuring the members that any commission intrusted to us will receive the attention this important occasion requires.

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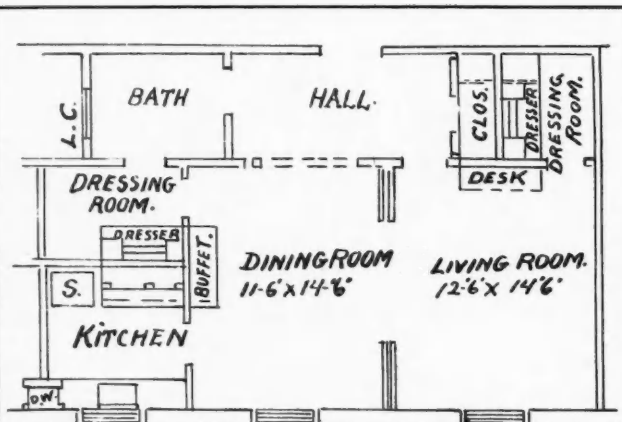
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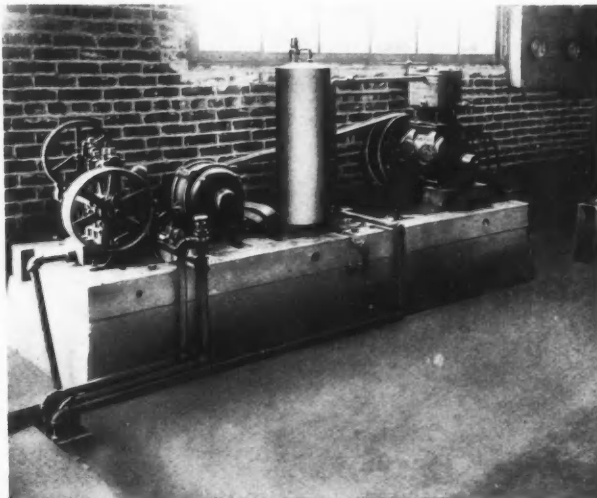
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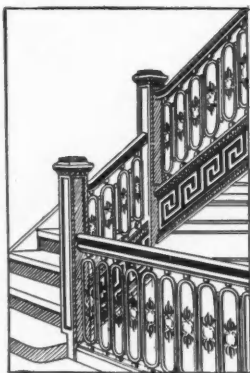
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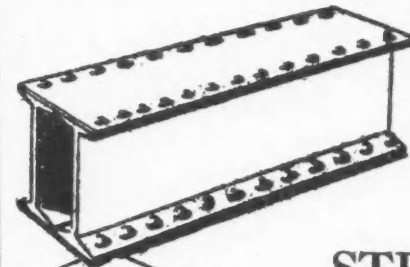
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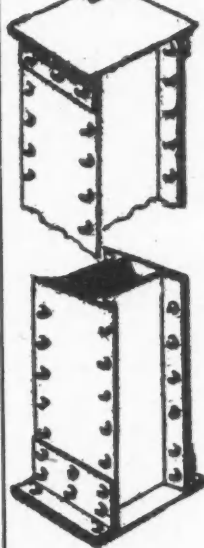
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